The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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VOL. 1 NO. 235 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1913 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Commencing with the departure of the SALSETTE from Bombay on the 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at noon on Fridays. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY; taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4926	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5560	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta		50*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5596	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA 1695. Fri. 5th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 8th Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.
KASARA 1195 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Tuesday, 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Tuesday, 9th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 22nd ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

4th December 1913.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

X'MAS 1913

Orders are now being Registered
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner,
BOMBAY & POONA.
NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. in tins	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADAWAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	..	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries.

72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

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If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times: it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewellery would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the DIAMOND, which signifies light, innocence, life, and joy. The RUBY—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The SAPPHIRE—all heavenly virtues. The EMERALD—hopes of immortality. The PEARL—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,
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Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
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General Insurance Agent,
Office: - **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,**
BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 227

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 90, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

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DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.—WANTED PROBATIONER NURSES. Apply personally to MISS TINDALL, Matron and Lady Superintendent, care of Dr. Bradley, St. John's Hospital, Babula Tank Road, between 9 and 10 a.m. (S. T.) daily.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT WAREHOUSE MANAGER for the East Indian Railway Workshops at Lillooah. Preference will be given to a well educated Mechanic with some experience of store keeping. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with prospects for a suitable man. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to THE CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, on or before 15-12-1913.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 29th November, 1913.

WANTED EURASIAN or GOANESE CLERKS, reliable and secured. Apply THE MOTI DYEING and STEAM LAUNDRY Co., Salvation Army, Byculla.

WANTED—A MOTOR VAN to carry 3 tons, second hand. Apply with full particulars to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—STEAM LAUNCH, 30 feet long, to accommodate 20 persons. Apply with photograph to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A Pedigreed long hair Irish Terrier DOG under six months old. Apply stating details and weight of parents to BROOKES, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar.

WANTED—An Hospital Assistant, permanent post.—Apply stating salary wanted to DR. MEHERJEE, 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED A GRADUATE (Optional Science) for St. VII. Apply to MANAGER, Basel Mission High School, Honavar, Kanara. 0914

WANTED for Gokuldas Tejpal High School UNDER GRADUATE teacher knowing Gymnastics on Rs. 40 p. m. (combined). Apply PRINCIPAL. 0912

WANTED—2 SUPERVISORS for outdoor work. Good Time-Keepers with experience of handling coolies preferred. Salary Rs. 100—125. Apply Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0932

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WANTED for the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ld., an ASSISTANT MANAGER with canvassing experience and capable of organising Agencies with prospects of rising to Managership. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN—Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Apollo Street, Bombay. 0934

WANTED immediately TO HIRE or BUY VOCAL SCORES of the QUAKER GIRL—Old ones not objected to, but must be complete. Write

B. D. BINNING, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., Bombay, A.D.C.,
Curzon House,
Apollo Bunder.

WANTED—Two SUB-OVERSEERS on consolidated salary of Rs. 50 each on temporary establishment.

Apply with testimonials before 15th December 1913.

(Sd.) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, District.

Jalgaon, 30th November 1913.

WANTED Governess in January, must be pure European, to teach two girls, eleven and eight years, usual English subjects, also music, drawing; French or German; must be willing to undertake entire charge of children. Ayah kept.—Reply, sending copies of testimonials, to MRS. FERARD, c/o Commissioner, Lucknow, Oudh.

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for Bhaiband Sabha Charitable Dispensary for Women.—Apply with testimonials stating terms to THE SECRETARY, BHAIBAND SABHA, Hyderabad, Sind. 0918

WANTED from 1st January a SCIENCE GRADUATE for the I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad, Tuition salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 according to qualifications and experience. Apply, with copies of certificates and testimonials, to

THE MANAGER.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—BR. W. G. 8 years. 15.2. Reliable saddle horse. Good tempered and believed sound. Price Rs. 350 or offer. Apply SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank Road. 0935

FOR SALE.—The wire haired Fox-Terrier bitch Jaccinth Faggot (Regd.) Sire, Double Wire ex Paddock Judy. Born Dec. 11th 1912 Can win. Price Rs. 150.—Apply BENNETT, S. T. C., Bombay.

FOR SALE—Two complete X-Rays outfits worked by accumulator Cells and by 230 Volts D.C.—Full particulars from Dr. MEHERJEE, 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A very TAME PANTHER, four months old—secured as a whelp, a couple days old, plays with children and dogs, and answers to name of Jack. Selling as the owner has to go out touring. Apply Mrs. D., Kolaba District, Pen. 0894

FOR SALE, one BILLIARD TABLE, purchased new November, 1909, with complete set of Fittings, Lamps, Cues, etc., Rs. 1,500.

One COTTAGE PIANO, Rs. 200.
MESS PRESIDENT,
113th Infantry.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700 Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—The Abbey Hill Estate, Mussoorie, United Provinces, consisting of 87 acres of land, on which are the houses "The Abbey," "Grant Castle," "Hazel Brae," "Frankfort," "Seafield" and "Louchletter." Also several good building sites.—For further particulars apply to Mr. A. GRANT, c/o. Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE. RICHARD BRASIER, 3-Seater, Latest Torpedo Body, built to order by A. Hyland. New high tension Magneto, new W. and P. Carburettor Car, as good as new, painted French Grey, new Tyres and Tubes, etc., open to offer. Apply

A. H. G.,
35, Mandlik Road,
Apollo Bunder.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET from December at ANDHERI Gundavli, Bungalow HEERA VILLA, one storied, European locality. Apply R. J. PAYMASTER, Deolali.

TWO ENGLISH NURSES just out from Home seek EMPLOYMENT. Medical, Surgical, Maternity preferred. Terms moderate. Address "I. K. S." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0930

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

MATHERAN for December and Xmas. FURNISHED BLOCKS, COTTAGES and BUNGALOWS, 2 to 4 Bed Rooms, mosaic or tiled flooring and tiled roof for poor and middle class Europeans and other gentry, are now available for December, and Xmas season. Situatino in cool, quiet and healthy locality. Monthly rents from Rs. 50/ for longer periods greater reduction. Apply sharp to Mr. M. Burke, Engineer, Matheran Railway Neral. 0893

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,800 sq. ft., and 2,400 sq. ft. respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
0872 Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET, whole or in part, a two-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, at present occupied by Hormasji Sorabji, Esq. Please write to

MR. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA,
Altamont Road.

TO LET or LEASE as a GOING CONCERN for a term of three years a Mechanical Workshop, fitted with an Oil Engine, Lathe, Punching and drilling machine, smithing forge and tools. The workshop is open for inspection between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. by appointment.

For further particulars and term of Lease apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0937

TO BE LET.—The Ground floor of the "CABINS" in Middle Colaba, right on the sea, opposite the Colaba Post Office, a nicely laid out garden and every comfort. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 0396

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "MINOCHER VILLA," Middle Colaba. This is without exception, the best house in Colaba. Electric lights and fans, minton tile flooring. nicely laid out garden and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 0396

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE following BIRDS and ANIMALS will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at 12 noon on the 15th December, 1913, at the Raj Mahal, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 29th November, 1913.

F. de B. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

Pea Hens 3, Parrots 12, Duck 1, Doves 63, Hens 5, Cock 1, Chickens 20, Porcupines 3, Black Panther 1, Pantheress 1, Hyenas 2, Arras 2.

NOTICE.

SALE OF MYSORE ELEPHANTS.

ABOUT one hundred ELEPHANTS recently captured on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, are available for sale to the public. The number includes some magnificent tuskers cows and calves. They may be inspected at the Kraals in Kakamkote 50 miles on the Mysore-Tallicherry road where there is a Travellers' Bungalow and Musafarkhana.

For further particulars apply to

M. MUTTANNAH,
Conservator of Forests,
Bangalore.

November 1913.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR is required for the Sardar Mudliar Dispensary in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona. Age, qualifications, etc., should be stated and testimonials sent with application before the 20th December 1913, stating University qualification either English or Indian. Knowledge of Marathi or Hindustani is necessary. Pay according to qualifications.

S. V. PATWARDHAN,
Chairman,
King Edward Memorial Committee,
Poona.

Municipal Office,
Poona, 1st December 1913. 0933

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. INABA MARU having arrived on the 3rd instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY TO MAHE (SEYCHELLES)

S.S. "GALIA" will SAIL from Bombay for Mahe (via Colombo) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, carrying cargo and passengers.

For further particulars apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
0938 Agents.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAM RASOOL CHHOTUMIYA has contracted to sell to our client BAI HALIMABAI, wife of Noor Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, the below-mentioned property and all persons having any right, title, interest, claim demand, in, to or upon the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Underia Street without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1426, New No. 8592, Old Survey No. 2655 and New Survey No. 4073 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 312, Street No. 32 and containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Underia Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ibrahim Adamji Jariwalla and on or towards the South by the Gully and beyond that by the property of Habib-bhai Ismail.

Date this 3rd day of December, 1913.

TYABJI DAYABAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 507 of 1913.

Aishabai Alias Begum of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Grant Road outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Haji Ahmed Jungbari 2. Abu Baker Mohidin and 3. Rajab Haji Bidiwalla all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Nakhoda Mohalla without the Fort of Bombay, executors of the last will and testament of Assoobibi Malbarin, deceased ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of July, 1913, it was ordered that the second and the third defendants Abu Baker Mohidin and Rajab Haji Bidiwalla as executors of the last Will and Testament of Assoobibi Malbarin mentioned in the plaint herein should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Five thousand for debt and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from the 26th February 1913 until payment and the costs of this suit including the costs of correspondence prior to this suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the decree and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from date of decree till payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of September 1913 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the deceased Assoobibi Malbarin in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, subject to the rights of the Mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the said premises that is to say: All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon and being on the East side of Girgaum Road outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurements 209 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other piece of land under Collector's Old No. 92, New No. 1-798, Old Survey No. 557 and New Survey No. 3-7737 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 286 (1) 286 (2) and Street No. 667 and 667A and bounded on the North by the property of Herrochaj, wife of Jeewan Dayal, on the South by the property of Laxman Narayan, on the East by the property of the late Bala Mangesh Wagle and on the West by the said Girgaum Road.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1914, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said deceased Assoobibi Malbarin subject to the said rights of the Mortgagee as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claim of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay for Rs. 205-8-2.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said deceased Assoobibi Malbarin to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said deceased Assoobibi Malbarin have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 1st day of December 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA and MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

19, APOLLO ST., FORT.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF INDIAN MADE DHOTTEES of WELL-KNOWN QUALITIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jamnadas Keshowji and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at Kalbadevi, in the Morarjee Goculdas Market in Radha gulley at shop No. 166, the following piece-goods of the above Insolvents such as a very large quantity of country made Dhottees of well-known quality.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—All the above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almiras, writing and dressing tables, teapoys, side-board, dressing cheval glass, phonographs, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ezra Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent:—

24 machines for ironing Turkish caps.
One small lot of Turkish caps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

N.B.—Owing to the great rush of horses, carriages, and motor-cars, which we receive from the Public for sale by Auction on every Monday, we bring to the notice of the Public that our sale of horses, &c., will commence exactly at 2 p.m. (S. T.) instead of 3 p.m. (S. T.) on every Monday.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December 1913.

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 7th current at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve opposite Gowalia Tank, the rich and artistic household and office teak, and blackwood furniture, such as single and double door almyrahs, cabinets, hatstands, marble top octagon tables, glass screens, tiled teapoys, writing tables, corner cabinets, tiled bedsteads, iron single and double bedsteads, sofas, wall brackets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, show cases, phonographs with stands, records, etc., etc.

The property of W. G. Burrows, Esq., and others.

Large and small sewing machines, etc., etc.

Elegant and fresh plates and glassware such as:—

Cruets, trays, jam jelly, flower, fruit, biscuits pots and stands, ice tongs, sugar, butter pots, etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. D'LAL and Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 4th December, 1913.

BENNETT & CO..

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At r p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand English built rubber-tyred square landau, by "Kesterton" in good order.
1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels newly built landau, in very good order.
1 motor fashion newly built carriage, complete with hood in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order,
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quite in harness.
1 Surty cow with calf.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable and Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

A large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron cistern head frames, and covers, gratings, plates, copper nozzles, galvanized pipes, syphon S. W. with junctions, angle pipes, elbows, or shoes, receptacles, brass tail pieces, C. I. sockets, straps, porcelain traps, offset pieces, C. I. pipes, nahani zinc and galvanized ventshafts, C. I. bends, angle pieces, red minton tiles, meter gauge, corrugated doors, trollies, etc.

Almost all articles are serviceable and new, and in many cases they are sold to reduce quantity in stock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th December 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, FURNITURE, ELECTRIC DYNAMOS AND OTHER GOODS AND ARTICLES BELONGING TO THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH, AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for Mr. Mulji Shivji the Mortgagee in possession and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Nanabhai Govind Chitre, and in pursuance to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee in the indenture of Mortgage dated 28th November, 1912, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of December, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises as above at Sandhurst Road, the goods belonging to the Coronation Cinematograph and owned by the said Mortgagor and consisting of films of Zigomar, Foolshead, and of other popular subjects, one Pathe Freres Imperial Cinema machine complete, one dynamo and Motor with voltmeter, ampere meter and register, electric fans, lights, chairs, sofas and fittings and other moveable articles, etc.

Goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 303 F. P. Bales Damaged Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, behind the Exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned: The following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water:—

About 303 F. P. bales cotton Warrengal, Oomera and Bengal, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

For Sale:—15 cases Vicker's Patent Electric Dynamo, fittings, fans, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December 1913.

AMUSEMENTS:

6-30 THE "ALCAZAR" 10
CINEMA DE LUXE
Two Hours Performance—Twice Nightly
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
Of The Reifned Hebrew Comedian
** LEW JAMES **
And The Magnetic Soubrette and Wonderful Dancer.
** REINA SELMA **
"SPECAL PROGRAMME"
"LEW" as the RAGTIME CURATE
"REINA" in Her Famous Dances—
"Sailor's Reel"—"Waltz Shuffle"—
"BUCK"
FULL COMPLEMENT OF PICTURES
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 6FH
** NEW "STARS" **
BROTHERS GOULD
INSTRUMENTALISTS AND DANCERS
from the
LONDON HIPPODROME.
MISS DOREEN DALE
ACTRESSDI AND VOCALIST,
Take the Kiddes to our FISH POND.
ALL PRIZES—NO BLANKS.

THE EXCELSIOR

The film of films.
Emile Zola's
GERMINAL
The whole magnificent film
Every Night
Beginning at 6 p.m. and 9-15.
If you have seen the first half, come at 6-30 or 10 to see the second half,

A little bit of rollicking fun,
LITTLE ZOLA
from Drury Lane.
Four feet two, and funny every inch,
SONGS: DANCES: STORIES,

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB
ANNUAL BALL
IN THE
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1913
"NEW YEAR'S EVE,"
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.).
Tickets may be had at any Police Station or from
C. W. SYKES, Hon. Secretary,
Police Station, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

Another Thrilling Detective Drama

THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF

IN TWO PARTS.

A Story replete with Incident and Excitement.

Full Complement of other Pictures.

1. Regatta on the Mekong, Siam. *(Coloured.)*
2. The Daniels—Acrobatic Jumpers.
3. Polidor—Dancing Master. *(Comic.)*

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Second Concert
1913-14 Season

FAUST.

(Gounod)

Thursday, 18th December
at 9-30 p. m.

IN

TOWN HALL.

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.

PLAN AT MARCKS & Co,. Ltd.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

Leo, Jan and Mischel

CHERNIAVSKY

WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON

December 9th

and following four nights.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:

PRIVATE BOXES Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
BALCONY Rs. 4.
GALLERY Rs. 3.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand, His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete Sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
HOURS: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjal.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.75" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana; minimum temperature is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Rajkot and Bhuj; night temperature is in excess in wset Central India and in defect at most of the inland stationss in Gujarat andKa thiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal in the north-eastern and and extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in the Madras Deccan. Weather is becoming settled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Disturbed conditions from the west have given fairly general rain in Sind.

Fairly genral rain is likely in south-east Madras, local rain in Sind and some showers in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south Malabar. A few thunderstorms are possible in the south Bombay Deccan and a few dust-storms in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	78.3	62.0	78	..	2.01	0.26
Jask	81.3	63.8	39	..	0.77	0.35
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	80.3	70.1	65	..	0.00	—0.37
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	49.5	75	..	0.08	0.00
Rawalpindi	65.4	36.1	87	..	0.11	—0.15
Lahore	72.4	41.7	93	..	0.00	—0.08
Sirsa	73.8	44.0	69	..	0.00	—0.04
Ambala	75.5	41.9	68	..	0.00	—0.25
Delhi	75.5	52.8	59	..	0.00	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.0	58.0	40	..	0.00	—0.07
Mainpuri	80.8	52.6	70	..	0.00	—0.15
Jhansi	78.6	58.5	55	..	0.00	—0.11
Cawnpore	77.1	52.0	76	..	0.00	—0.32
Allahabad	82.1	57.5	62	0.03	0.03	—0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	63.1	50.3	87	0.75	0.75	0.66
Karachi	76.0	59.0	88	0.07	0.07	0.02
Ajmer	83.1	50.7	56	..	0.00	—0.17
Jaipore	77.7	61.1	31	..	0.00	—0.15
Kotah	81.6	56.6	53	..	0.38	0.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	52.0	72	..	0.00	—0.10
Dwarka	80.8	61.2	69	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	86.6	62.3	38	..	0.00	—0.29
Rajkot	81.6	49.3	51	..	0.00	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	84.5	53.8	54	..	0.00	—0.19
Surat	87.9	58.6	70	..	0.00	—0.12
Ahmedabad	85.6	57.7	50	..	0.00	—0.15
Deesa	84.3	55.4	49	..	0.01	—0.11
Neemuch	78.9	57.5	50	..	0.04	—0.11
Indore	84.1	57.1	49	..	0.01	—0.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	55.8	61	..	0.01	—0.42
Saugor	83.8	58.6	38	..	0.00	—0.40
Hoshangabad	86.6	51.9	61	..	0.00	—0.43
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	90.2	58.5	37	..	0.01	—0.42
Amraoti	87.8	58.3	45	..	0.00	—0.51
Nagpur	87.6	55.8	55	..	0.00	—0.68
Chanda	88.0	53.0	70	..	..	—0.77
Raipur	84.7	59.6	69	..	0.20	—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	70.3	77	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	91.3	65.9	44	..	..	—0.46
Mormugao	84.5	71.7	84	..	..	—0.96
Karwar	89.2	68.5	85	..	..	—1.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	55.1	63	..	..	—0.41
Ahmednagar	84.6	51.5	45	..	..	—0.51
Poona	86.5	53.8	69	..	..	—0.85
Sholapur	88.3	61.1	57	..	0.01	—0.90
Bijapur	88.2	64.8	64	..	0.14	—0.77
Belgaum	84.3	61.0	75	..	0.82	—0.69
Aurangabad	84.9	60.5	33	..	0.00	—0.48
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	57.7	64	..	0.00	—0.63
Hyderabad	81.3	61.7	72	..	0.00	—0.91
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.8	74.3	67	..	0.03	—2.88
Calicut	87.8	74.1	90	0.03	3.60	—1.34
Cochin	89.7	76.7	83	..	3.57	—3.02
Colombo	86.0	74.0	98	0.77	16.98	4.19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	82.3	69.7	76	..	0.00	—5.25
Bellary	92.0	67.8	82	..	0.00	—2.02
Cuddapah	82.5	68.5	94	0.96	1.07	—2.35
Madras	81.5	73.5	95	1.64	21.53	₹7.93
Bangalore	79.3	64.3	90	0.02	0.22	—2.67
Coimbator	90.4	70.3	96	2.36	3.88	0.53
Trichinopoly	85.6	70.3	94	1.14	8.75	3.55
Negapatam	79.7	72.7	91	0.12	41.26	24.38

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

FOR INDIGESTION
and all Stomach Troubles
Use Dr. Gupta's "DIGESTINE,"
jnew preparation from vegetable Digestive Papay uice. Price As. 8 per phial of 16 tablets. 6, Gupta Lane Calcutta.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 3.

The disturbance which commenced to affect Baluchistan yesterday gave nearly general falls of a quarter to half an inch in North Baluchistan and three quarters in Jacobabad. The depression near Ceylon has now nearly disappeared, but moderately heavy rain continued yesterday in the South Peninsula. The chief falls are Tinnevelly and Madras one and a half inches; Trichinopoly and Cuddalore one. Coimbatore two; Nellore three.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into the Punjab and Rajputana and no large change in the South Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 2nd December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.912
Temperature of Air	degrees.	77.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ ..	70.2
Dew Point	„ ..	66.7
Relative humidity of Air	„ ..	0.687
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)		32
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	85.0
Maximum do.	do. ..	71.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NNE, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind .. do. ..	..	136

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd December, was 30.091 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of shape the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thurs.	4	m 3	26	26	1
		4	8	26	1
Fri.	5	m 4	40 a	23	3
		4	53	25	0
Satur.	6	m 6	10 a	23	3
		5	43	25	2
Sun.	7	m 7	31 a	23	10
		6	40	25	9
Mon.	8	m 8	30 a	24	9
		7	33	25	1
Tues.	9	m 9	15 a	25	9

1913	Low Water				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thurs.	4	10	4	9	8
Fri.	5	m 11	16	20	3
		9	49 a	19	8
Satur	6			20	2
		6	20 a	20	9
Sun.	7	11	20 a		
		1	7 a	19	10
Mon	8	m 0	49	21	7
		1	45 a	18	7
Tues.	9	m 1	55	21	5
		2	20 a	17	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
4 (Thurs.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.
5. (Fri.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
6. (Satur.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
7. (Sun.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 7m.	6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter.	Nov. 21th	1h 26.5m	P.N.
New Moon.	Nov. 28th	7h 11.2m	A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec. 5th	8h 23.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon.	12th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 203-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 3rd.

S.S. Homayun	Hannah	Jeddah	Nov. 20
S.S. China	Tarabachia	Trieste	Nov. 10
S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi	Dec. 1
S.S. Iuaba Maru	Tominaga	Kobe	Nov. 4
Rew Transport	Kerr	Southampton	Nov. 13

DEPARTURES.

December 3rd.

S.S. Putiala	Bamber	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S.S. Ekbatana	Kriegor	Antwerp
S.S. Intombi	Jaithman	Genoa & Midles brough.
S.S. Himalaya	Evans	Shanghai
S.S. Havildar	Dakershott	Calcutta
S.S. Galavale	Secarf	do.

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Wednesday:—

S.S. Neidenfels	Heckel	Hamburg & Bremen
S.S. Gowanburn	Wyne	Marseilles etc.
S.S. Kola	Denne	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Ismailia	Downing	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Braunfels	for Hamburg
„	Baroda	for Persian Gulf
„	Homayum	for Jeddah
„	Orangemoor	for Hull etc.

S. S. Humayun.—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, which port she had left on November 20th with 724 pilgrims.

S. S. China.—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer China, 3,871 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste, which port she had left on November 10th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on December 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Himalaya.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Havildar.—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain C. A. Dakershott sailed on Wednesday, for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Galavale.—The steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Capt. E. Scarf, sailed on Wednesday fro Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Nidenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Nidenfels, 3,385 tons Captain W. Hackel will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gowanburn.—The steamer Gowa burn, 2,722 tons, Captain A. Wynd, will sail to-day for Marseilles etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kola.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain E. W. A. Denne, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ismaila.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain F. D. Downing, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Inaba Maru.—The Japan Lne steamer Inaba Maru, 3,837 tons, Captain T. Tominaga arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe which port she had left on November 4th with a general cargo.

S. S. Rewa.—The Transport Rewa 4,013 tons, Captain Thos. Kerr arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Southampton which port she had left on November 13, with troops.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Calcutta, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of London, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 1st instant.

The same Company's steamer City of Athens, outward bound left Birkenhead on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

The Ellerman Line s.s. Trafford Hall, outward bound has passed Perim and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 8th instant, about 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY December 3rd 1913.

P. DOCK.

A. Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
Sned steamer	Capt.	Agents
B. Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
D & E. Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
G. Helm	Ariksen	F. F. C. & Co
K. Gomanburn	Wyne	W. & A. G. & Co
M. India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
N. Strathvan	Davies	W. & A G. & Co
O. Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
P. Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
2. Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co
3. Okara	Downing	M. M. & Co.
5. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F & Co
6. Culna	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
7. Ismalia	gso Hoolu	M. M. & Co
8. Habsburg	Seberlch	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Scharzfels	Stovelen	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
14. Kola	Deyne	M. M. & Co
13. Egypt	Summers	P & O. S. & Co
16. Prasident	Schutt	A. S. & C

M. W. D. D.

Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alberta	Treves	Questo
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Barbarigo	Galls	V. S. N. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & C.
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & C.
Homayun	Hannah	T. M &C
Hoseinee	Fa	T. M. & Co
Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Kellia	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairan	Lassen	W. & A. G. Co
Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
Saint Feelans	Sutherland	P. & O. S. N & Co
Sutherland	Longst aff	W. & A. G. & Co

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS PER S. S ARCADIA.

The following additional passengers are booked to proceed by the English homeward mail steamer Areadia sailing next Saturday:—

Hart Mrs and Child	Gordon, Mr. D.
Lightfoot Mr. K.	Hills, Mr. A Chalmers
Sherinzham Captain A.T.	Kingsley, Mr. G.
Reilly Mr. J.	Le Mesurier, Mr. H.
Ireland Mr G.	Mackintosh, Mr. Mrs. D.H. and Miss.
Chalmers-Hills Mr. A.	Macleod, Mrs.
Thurat Mr. A.	MacMillan, Mr. K.W.
Kothamdi Mrs. Child and Infant	McKiddie, Mr. W.
Hare Captain W.B.	Mitford, Capt. P.
Kothavala Mr. H.R.	Muller, Mr. Stewart C.
Crawford Mr. Leslie	Obbard, Lt-Col E.N.
Noake Captain A.B.	Randles, Sir J.
Maurin Mr. Emile	Randles, Lady
Mackenzie Mr. D.P.	Roberts, Mr. J.R.
Crawford Mr. A.	Soencer, Miss
Kothamdi Mr. C.R.	Syer, Mrs. J.C.
Gilliard Mr. C.V.	Taylor, Mr. J. Norman
Sabounadiere Mrs. A.	Venis, Dr. H.C.
Buch, Lt. Col. A.H.C.	Woods, Ms.
Cutter, Mr. A.G.	Woods, Mrs. and infant
Dale Mrs.	Wright, Mrs W.

CORPORATION AND PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—An agitation has been set on foot in certain interested quarters to gull the Corporation into foisting the Pasteur Institute on Bombay. It is earnestly to be hoped that prior to arriving at a definite conclusion, the Corporation will be pleased to look to the other side of the shield with a view to convincing itself of the hollowness of the claims put forward by vaccine mongers in behalf of the Pasteur cult. It will be remembered that two years ago the Corporation were persuaded by means of misstatements to recommend the Government to enforce compulsory revaccination in Bombay. When the true facts were brought to their notice the Corporation,—to their credit be it said,—had the good sense to withdraw their previous recommendation. Let us learn to be wise from past experience and it is sincerely to be trusted that our City Fathers will never again permit themselves to be led astray by specious arguments—however intelligent they may appear—on the surface.

Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE!

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GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)
Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned.
Prize-winners of last competition were:

Mr. C. S. Twigg, 66, The Mall, Ambala, Punjab, India.

Miss J. R. Unvala, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane, Bombay.

XMAS CONCESSION ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The different Railways in India have issued their circulars containing the concessions they will offer to passengers during the Christmas Holidays, but it is a pity they are not uniform so that passengers travelling over different Railways are liable to get confused and lose the advantage the concessions specially offered to them. With the exception of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the concessions tickets will be issued on all the other Railways from 12th to 31st December and the return journey must be completed on 14th or 15th January 1914. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway tickets will be issued during the period so late as from 20th to 31st December only. Again on the H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway (on both the meter and broad gauges) concession is granted to 1st class passengers only while all the other Railways grant the same to both the upper classes. **On most of the** Railways return tickets at a *single* fare for the double journey for distances over (and as for) 100 miles will be issued, while on the Bengal and North Western and Haridwar Dehra Railways at a fare and a half for the double journey for distances over 100 miles, and the Jodhpur Bikaner and Kalka Simla at a fare and a third. The South Indian Railway (except Nilgiri Mountain) has been very illiberal this time in its concession. It will issue tickets for distances from 100 to 250 miles at a fare and a half and for those beyond 250 miles at fare and a third for the double journey. There is a very awkward rule framed with regard to break of journey on this Railway and it is that the journey may be broken at any station *en route* provided the total halts do not exceed 24 hours per 100 miles for the *entire journey*. Now the main line extends to 447 miles. Does it mean that during the journey from Madras to Tuticorin and back a passenger cannot break journey for more than five days in all? If so, few will be forced to take advantage of the Christmas concession on this line and a great deal of confusion will be caused to those proceeding from stations on Foreign Railways. Now that there is a Railway Conference making rules for the different Railways, would it be too much to expect uniformity in the concessions on the different Railways in India?

Yours etc.,

Bombay, December 2.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimetal Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

BOMBAY, 4th December 1913.

1314—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"G" Coy. on 7th inst.

1315—Meeting. There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergeant's Mess at at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present.

1316—Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1317—Camp of Instruction. It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

1318—Indo-Transvaal Competition. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice for the Indo-Transvaal Competition on Saturday the 6th and Monday the 8th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay 3rd December, 1913.

312. *Parade.*—Saturday 6th December 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. and "Passing in" test for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

313. *General Meeting.*—Monday 8th December 1913: There will be a General Meeting of the Corps at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. All Members are kindly requested to attend.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain, R.A.-Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

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AGENTS WANTED ALL Over India, Burma and Ceylon.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 73⅛—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.25–28½unchgd
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86—¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49—½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 26⅛ plus 9-16
„ 2 months hence .. 26⅛ plus 7-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Bear covering.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. .. 63⅜—½
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate). .. ..1-3 7-8 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 86½—1
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st .. 4⅛unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.4 7-16unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5⅛—¼
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5⅛—¼
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9
Interest day to day loans .. .. 4½unchgd.
Interest 7 day market loans .. 4½unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about 100,000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Day's Receipts .. U.S. Ports 83,000mutilated
Day's Exports .. .. to Britain —
Day's Exports to Continent 10,000
Futures at New York Mar. 13.15 plus 3
Futures at New York May 13.09 „ 6
Advanced on Bullish private crop Reports and declined owing to unfavorable cotton goods sitnation.
Spot Cotton at New York 13-50 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-16 plus ⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13.37 plus 8
Futures at New Orleans May. 13.44 plus 8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.85½ plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars.. .. 57⅜ plus 1¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	51,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good Biz dnoe steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Stadier.

Mid-Americans	7.32 plus5	d.
Egyptian F. G. F... ..	10.10 unchgd.	d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	March. 13.23plus11	
	May13.14 „ 11	
New York Official noon call	March13.20 plus 8	
	May 13.12 „ 2	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 13.41 plus12	
	May 13.48 plus 13	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
D. J. ..	7·04plus 2
J. F. ..	7·04 „ 2
F. M. ..	7·04 „ 2
M. A. ..	7·05 „ 2
A. M. ..	7·05 „ 2
M. J. ..	7·05 „ 1
J. J. ..	7·02 „ 1
J. A. ..	6·99 „ 1
A. S. ..	6·84 „ 1
S. O. ..	6·59 „ 1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 13-16d.
F. G. „ „	5 15.16d.
Fine „ „	6 1-16d.
Good Bhownuggur	6 5-16d.
F. G. „	6 7-16d.
Fine „	6 9-16d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 9-16d.
Good Oomra M. G.	6 7-16d.
F. G. „ „	6½ d.
Fine „ „	6⅝ d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6¾ d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 5-8d.
Good Broach	6 11-16d.
F. G. „	6 27-32d.
Fine „	7 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	—
Good Khandeish	6½ d.
F. G. „	6⅝ d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading . .. 7-8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. 8–5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range... .. 3–1
White Mulls 28"by 18 yards 14 by 12 threen Ends 2-2½
Liepmans No. 1500 . .. .. —
Cloth Gunnis 36" G. 20 cif 13–7½
40's Bannermills Twist 11½
Geo Mayalls Yarns 11
F.G.F. Tinnevelly cif Liverpool .. 6⅜
Buyers or sellers .. .. .. nominal
Months.. .. .. Dec. Jan.
Water Twist American 30's . .. 10¾
„ „ „ 40's . .. 12
Mule „ „ 40's . .. 11⅜
„ „ „ 50's . .. 13
„ „ „ 60's . .. 15⅝
„ „ Egyptian 40's . .. 17⅛
„ „ „ 50's . .. 17⅞
„ „ „ 60's . .. 18⅝

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings." very flat, very little doing.
Tone Cloth." Quiet, nothing much doing.

Weft American 54's 12
„ Egyptian 80's 18⅜
Tone,, Yarns. Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's 13
Twist 32's W.T.C. 10½
„ 32's B. 10⅝
„ 36's W.T.C. 10¾
„ 36's B... .. .. .. 10 7-8
„ 42's 11 7-8
„ American 60's 16½
„ Egyptian 60's 17½
„ „ 80's 21½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON December. 2

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. Dec.-Jan ; London nominal. 37—¾
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. nominal dull.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.
Barletta Russo pl. 62½lbs. no sellers.
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers. 35½—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. ; Antwerp sellers quiet unchanged 47½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. ; hntwerp sellers dull. 46½—¼
Calcutta Linseed sellers Dec.-Jan. ; London steady Biz done 45–4½ pl. 1½d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. ; Hamburg nearest value dull. unch. 43
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan. ; Hull done quiet. 6–14—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £65¾pl. ⅜
Copper Braziers. £ 81—½
Yellow Metal unchanged. 7

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 12

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; Steady very little doing.) 12–9—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nearest value Jan.-March ; very quiet. 12pl.¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec. 9–2½—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. 9–8½pl. ¼
opened steady closed quiet.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; little doing. 13–7½—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value unchanged. 11–3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value unchanged. 11–1½
Java Sugar very quiet unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. ; done and sellers quiet unchanged. 3¾

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

MANAGER CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the notice issued against Mr. Shridkar Krishna Kothavle, Manager of the Bombay Banking Company, now in liquidation, at the instance of Mr. Anant Ramchandra Soman, to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property, again came on for hearing.

Mr. B. N. Athavale, pleader, appeared to support the notice, while N. N. Saher, Barrister, opposed it.

The complainant alleged that with a view to enter into an agreement with the Bank, as he had may times done before by which he could overdraw monyes in his current account, he deposited with the Manger, last September, for safe custody Government promissory notes and a municipal bond of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 endorsed in blank. A few days after that before the agreement was signed he heard that the Bank was not in a satisfactory position and he demanded his securities back. The Manager after several oral promises wrote him a letter on the 2nd October, saying that he would positively return the securities on the 6th October. The Bank suspended payment on the 7th October and further enquiries disclosed that the securities had been pledged without his knowledge and consent with the Indian Specie Bank.

Mr. Saher urged on behalf of the Manager that in anticipation that there would be an overdraft, as it had happened on previous occasions, the securities were pledged with the Indian Specie Bank. The Manager did intend to return the securities on the 6th, as promised in his letter of the 2nd, but he could not get them back on account of the financial situation.

The Magistrate remarked that till the balance was in the complainant's favour the Manager was bound to keep the securities intact and return them when demanded. When there was no overdraft the Manager had no right to raise money on the securities and use it on his own account. The amount raised on the complainant's securities were not credited to his account as it should have been. In order to give an overdraft of Rs. 2,000 securities worth Rs. 4,000 belonging to the complainant were pledged. The Bank should not have pledged all the securities. His Worship ordered the notice to be converted into a summons.

ALLEGED HOUSE BREAKING AT APOLLO BUNDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Holme charged Anton John Lobo with house-breaking and theft of a ring, some watches, and apparel, etc., belonging to Mr. E. J. Sawyer.

The case for the prosecution was that in June last Mr. Sawyer's place at Apollo Bunder was broken into during his temporary absence at Poona, and a lot of valuable property stolen. A report was made to the police, but for some time no trace of the burglar could be found. Subsequently a Muttani, who went to Mr. Sawyer to sell him the ring in question, informed him that a man had brought it to him for sale. Acting on this clue, the police arrested Lobo at Parel, and recovered some property, valued at Rs. 200.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned in order to enable the police to make further enquiries in the matter.

RADIOGRAMS FOR THE REWA.

The Bombay Radio Office has been in touch with the transport Rewa since 7 a.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 2 p. m. this evening at the usual rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondents.)

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Dec. 3.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer,
5 bundles rupees	10,000	Linga	National.
4 „ „	8,000	Bahrein	Do.
39 „ sovs and rupees	28,500 / 72,263	Busreh	Comptoir.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady and rates are unchanged. Business has been slack during the day with little enquiry for remittance, and few bills offering.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	11-32
„ „ forward, Feb. ...	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	17-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		171 3-4
Marks „ „		139 1-2
60 dys Hongkong		141 3-4
„ „ Shanghai		189 1-4
„ „ Japan		148

BULLION.

The London Market for silver was 9/16 up for ready and 7/16 up for forward, the rates being 26½ and 26-5/8 respectively. Reuter reports the rise as due to "bears" covering. Locally the Market opened at 76-10 for ready and the Statement and closes 2 annas lower. A moderate business has been put through.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	76	9	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	76	8	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	76	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	89*	106,858
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	52	60,944

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market improved a little today. The opening rate was Rs. 95-3, but is steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-4 for 5th January delivery. A fair amount of business was recorded.

SHARES.

The Share Market is void of any activity. A few transactions for cash were reported and at the close prices improved a little. The Directors' decision with regard to the transactions of Specie Bank shares that had taken place prior to the sudden termination of the Specie Bank is approved by all. The Tata Iron and Steel shares which had considerably dropped during the last week attracted investors and an advance in rate was noticed.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1815. Standards were placed at Rs. 1015 Madhavji declined to Rs. 980.

Kohinoor changed hand at Rs. 700. New Great were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 190 to 195. Crescents were placed at Rs. 100. Swan declined to Rs. 250 and Finlay to Rs. 280 Bank of India shares dropped to Rs. 56-8. A few transaction of the Indian Specie Bank were reported at Rs. 3.

Tapti Valley changed hands at Rs. 570 in a lot. Tata Steel Ordinary improved to Rs. 68-8 and Deffered to Rs. 115.

COTTON.

In the American Markets the opening prices were a few points higher than the closing rates, the latter being 3 and 6 points up in New York and 8 points up in New Orleans. Liverpool opened 3 points down and closed 1 to 2 points up. There was a good demand for spot cotton in Liverpool, the day's sales being 15,000 bales. The South is said to be offering very little cotton. The governing Markets continue steady and there is no indication of a setback, though there is some nervousness regarding the ginning figures and fluctuations are likely until the Census Bureau Report is published. The actual figure fo this Report will probably affect the Market on publication, as estimates differ widely.

Last night the Local Market was again steadier on receipt of the New York opener, and good Broach touched Rs. 313½ in the bazaar. This morning the rate opened at Rs. 312½. Export houses have again been sellers of Bengals, and Khandeish and a moderate business has been done. The tone at the close is steady and the bazaar rate for good Broach is Rs. 313½.

Growths	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivry
H. G. Bengals ..	..	..	232	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals ...	244	236	230	..	„
Do.	243	235	229	..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab	..	234	..	..	Jan. 25.
Do.	..	233	..	..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh..	..	253	243	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	254	248	..	Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha ..	..	293	..	..	Jan. 25.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	290	..	..	„
Do. Yeotmahl	..	286	..	..	„
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	—	282	..	..	„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	274	..	..	„
Do. Amraoti	..	277	..	..	„
Do. Broach	..	324	..	312	Mar." 25th
Do. Muttia	..	251	241	..	Jan. 25th

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports..	39,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price
D. J.	7·00 — 4
J. F.	7·00 — 4
F. M.	7·00 — 4
M. A.	7·02 — 3
A. M.	7·02 — 3
M. J.	7·02 — 3
J. J.	6·99 — 3
J. A.	6·96 — 3
A. S.	6·82 — 2

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	9	0	R. T,
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	8	0	B. T.
Bold Brown December	8	2	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	0	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is qaiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	6	R.T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quatations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....	58	0	0
Mimbara	59	0	0
Black Kutni J.F.	48	8	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is quite.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	49	0	0
Small	48	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	12	0	B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	24,831	Bales.
Wheat	18,717	Cwts.
Linseed	6,055	„
Rape, Rai, etc.....	389	„
Gingelyseed.....	37,873	„
Poppyseed.....	48	„
Groundnuts.....	12,580	„
Castorseed	6,591	„
Rice	95,957	„
Myrabollams	1,253	„
Cottonseed	39,319	„
Mowraseed	3,439	„
Gram	2,144	„
Jowar.....	11,348	„
Maize	397	„
Barley	620	„

DHATURA POISONING.

MOSLEM MENDICANT'S UNKNOWN ASSASSIN.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Corner, held an inquest at the morgue yesterday, on the dead body of a mendicant named Kamadkhan Salaamatkhan, a Mahomedan, who was found lying unsconscious on the ground at Crawford Market on Tuesday morning when he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday evening.

It was ascertained at the inquest that the deceased had been poisoned and as he died without regaining consciousness, it has not yet been discovered who administered the drug to him. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to dhatura poisoning.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

A Cycle Run to "Mher Castle" (Via Versova), will take place on Sunday. Members will start from the Hornby Villard at 7 a. m. (S. T.), and thence to "Mher Castle" by Boat (tide permitting). Breakfast at "Mher Castle."

"SAVED FROM RUIN BY SHAKESPEARE."

SIR HERBERT TREE REPLIES TO MR. H. A. JONES.

A debate between Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Sir H. Beerbohm Tree embracing the question of a national theatre v. the status of Shakespeare in the dramatic world to-day, came as a delightful surprise to those who attended the Haymarket Theatre on November 7, to hear Mr. Ashton Johnson's lecture on "Shakespeare and Music" writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Since the topic of the afternoon was Shakespeare and the organisers of the meeting the British Empire Shakespeare Society, Sir Herbert Tree the chairman, took advantage of the occasion to have a genial tilt at Mr. H. A. Jones's recent letter to the "Times," in which he claimed that our greatest dramatist was at present under a temporary eclipse.

"I see Mr. Henry Athur Jones here," said Sir Herbert "I was his victim in a recent letter. It was an anaesthetic to me, but after recovering myself I felt enormously invigorated from his process of vivisection.

"I plead guilty to using every device of beauty to bring art into the plays," Sir Herbert continued. "If the scenery is allowed to be simply adequate, and nothing more, it is far better to read the plays in the study than to see neutral tinted representations of this full-blooded author."

He thought that nowhere is the art of acting so strong as in England. State systems prevented actor-managers from producing plays with the elaborateness that we can in England. And with reference to Mr. Jones's challenge to him to produce his balance-sheet for the Shakespearean productions, to prove that Shakespeare was not under an eclipse, he said that two or three times in his career he had been saved from financial ruin by Shakespeare.

After Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein had distributed the prizes of the society, Mr. H. A. Jones spoke.

The fine arts will never flourish, he said, without the support of the Government, "and judging from a recent debate I heard in the House of Commons, it will be a long while before the fine arts draw sixpence from the State.

"The popularity of the Girl in this character, the Girl in that character, and the Girl of no character makes it difficult for any actor-manager to put on Shakespeare and make it pay."

He strongly supported a national theatre in spite of Sir Herbert's contention.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE MONETARY STRINGENCY.

ALL TRADES BADLY AFFECTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at yesterday's meeting, made no alteration in the bank rate, which remains at 7 per cent. as against the 5 per cent. of Bombay and the 6 per cent. of Madras. The Bank of England rate is at 5 per cent. The weekly statement issued by the Bank of Bengal discloses a strong position, with the cash balance standing at more than thirty-eight and a half lakhs at the head office, and the percentage of cash to liabilities has risen to 29.76 as against 28.06 last week and 26.17 the week before. The bank issues the following memorandum :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,08,787	decrease.
Government Balance at Head Office.....	25,49,737	decrease.
Other Deposits	26,11,164	decrease.
Post Bills	1,27,328	increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	5,12,465	decrease.
Loans	17,67,902	decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	26,62,150	decrease.
Mercantile Bills	25,09,142	decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	38,51,373	increase.
Cash at Branches	19,73,810	decrease.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Satisfction was generally expressed in Calcutta when the news arrived that the petition for winding up the Indian Specie Bank had been refused by one Bombay High Court. Had this potential banking institution been compelled to close its doors the effect would have been disastrous, in Calcutta as well as in Bombay, for the branch in this city has a big clientele. The panic caused by recent failures cannot be cured in a day; but there are signs already that the crisis is subsiding, and it is probable that the situation will gradually improve unless some fresh, some greater calamity, aggravates the mischief. Too much has been made, in my opinion, of recent bank failures. They were one-horse concerns, at best, and their system, if you can call it a system, by which their funds were distributed—I cannot say "invested"—was so palpably wrong, so conspicuously dangerous, that a crash was ultimately inevitable and unavoidable. It is unfortunate that healthier concerns are made to suffer by the collapse of these rickety institutions, and in order to allay the panic that has been created I should like to emphasise the fact that the existing monetary stringency is not entirely due to recent events in Bombay and the Punjab. In all the big commercial centres of the world the credit situation is most unsatisfactory. There are multiplying signs everywhere of a reaction after the universal trade boom of the last two years, the financial strain in Europe having been aggravated by the Balkan war. The uncomfortable nature of the monetary situation may be diagnosed by an inspection of the buletins issued by the great banks of Europe, showing the struggle that is proceeding in order to adequately strengthen their financial resources. We can perceive, also, a strong selling movement on the bourses and in the stock exchanges, preparatory to a possible general slump. It was the commencement of the monetary stringency which probably hastened the failures in Bombay, Karachi and the Punjab, and if this fact is generally realised people will cease to regard each downward fluctuation, or each loan refused, as another sign of a coming debacle. The situation presents no cause for panic. It is a common enough phenomenon, fortunately rare, which should not be taken too seriously.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

That the financial crisis is adversely affecting the trades and industries of the Bengal Presidency is now palpable and unmistakable. The local piece goods market, the jute industry, the sugar trade and the coal trade are each, in their respective spheres of influence badly hit by the monetary stringency and by the feeling of uncertainty that generally prevails. Despatches from the Bengal collieries have been depleted by the withdrawl of credit by Indian bankers, and the wagons—those wagons !—which were once so deplorably insufficient, are now largely in excess of trade requirements. On the first day of November three thousand excess wagons were waiting in vain for coal cargoes in the colliery districts, 1,288 being the full complement of those actually in use. The tables are turned upon those irate merchants who, six months or so ago, were blaming the railway companies in violent invective for their alleged lack of sagacity in making no adequate provision for the great trade boom. There will be wagons, plenty and to spare, for some time to come, for the country crops have turned out remarkably well, and the agriculturists who take to coal mining in the off season, having made sufficient money to last them for the next two or three months, will not return to, their subterranean labour until necessity compels them, and the output from the mines must therefore remain restricted. The partial failure of the wheat and grain crops of northern India has augmented the supply of railway trucks in the colliery districts, and the railway inactivity, thus accentuated, is made worse by the after effects of recent Punjab Bank failures. Owing to the scarcity of money in that province many dealers who have indented upon the Bengal collieries for the usual supply of coal dust and rubble, for brick-making purposes, are unable to take delivery, a profitable trade being lost to the coal companies and to the railways in consequence. In spite of these drawbacks the Bengal coal trade is, however, still flourishing, the position it occupies being sound enough to withstand the thrust of adverse fortune brought about by slackness in other industries. First class Jherria fuel is selling at Rs. 3-12, these figures showing a satisfactory profit margin, and as marine freights are now exhibiting an easier tendency, the charge from Calcutta to Bombay having been reduced from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 4-8 within the last few days the prospects for the immediate future are distinctly hopeful. It is predicted, indeed, that the temporary set-back will be followed by a period of exceptional activity, and the Indian Mining Association has requested the authorities of the East Indian Railway to place themselves in a position to meet the exigencies of this prophesied revival. With so many wagons lying idle at the present moment the railway companies will probably hesitate, however, before burdening themselves with much additional rolling stock.

PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

Dark clouds lower gloomily over the local Piece-Goods Market, which has come under the baneful influence of the monetary stringency, and in the absence of encouraging indications, business has been almost entirely suspended. I am told that an important local firm has stopped payment, owing to the shortage of ready money, and whether this be true or not the bad features of the situation are undoubtedly very acute. Prices have declined for grey shirtings and there is practically no market for ready goods. Dealers are disinclined to buy forward, and as the manufacturers are short of orders many looms are lying idle. The market for dhooties is heavily overstocked, and several dealers in this section of the trade have put up their shutters as a result of continued bad business. Forward buyers in this section are looked for in vain. There are no signs of life perceptible in whites, fancies or woollens.

THE SUGAR SLUMP.

A direct result of the financial crisis can be plainly seen in the present downward trend of sugar values. Prices were depressed in the first instance by excessive supplies from Java, for the local stocks steadily accumulated until they amounted, a few days ago, to nearly seven lakhs of bags. The marts of India have frequently been glutted in this manner since, in 1899, the emendation of the Indian Tariff Act placed a counterveiling duty on bounty fed sugar; for when, subsequently, the sugar of Java and Mauritius was shut out of western markets by bounty fed beet the former commodity found a ready opening in this country. When there is a bumper beet crop in Europe, which is at present thought to be the case, Java sugar can find no sale in the West, and it is therefore diverted in huge quantities to India, a rapid fall in values being the inevitable consequence. There was recently, however, a happy issue out of this predicament, created by an unforeseen big demand from China and the Straits. This enabled many forward buyers in Calcutta to cancel their contracts. Heavy resales took place from Calcutta to the Settlements and to the Far East. And in this manner one hundred thousand tons of sugar bought for September-December shipment were transferred to foreign purchasers. As a result of this easement prices must inevitably have improved, —had it not been for the ready cash shortage. Values are still sagging downward, and it is not until after the rectification of existing financial disabilities that any relief can with confidence be anticipated in the position of the local sugar trade.

LIBELS ON ENGLAND.

WHAT THEY SAY ABROAD.

A correspondent of the Overseas "Daily Mail" writes from America enclosing cuttings from some widely circulated Transatlantic periodicals describing England and English life. These serve to show the fictions held up to English people and their families abroad as the true picture of England.

The following is an extract from the editorial section of "Hearst's Magazine" on "The Passing of England" :—

Tyre, Athens, Venice, Lisbon; each once led the world holding the sea sceptre; each now lies decadent, toothless, negligible in the stir of modernity.

Is London also to go down? Are the lost and dead cities crownless and aside, "moved to meet her at her coming"? There are startling signs thereto pointing.

Millions of unemployed men huddle in London and roam the countryside. England cannot provide work for her many sons.

England's birthrate is decreasing; this and that causes have been given for that fact.

Whatever may be the cause, or complication of causes, it is an unfailing sign of national senility. The ultimate triumph of a race is not in its killing but in its breeding power.

England is losing her forthputting energy. At one time her fecundity found vent in colonisation; the modern Briton prefers to stay at home. The over-crowded little Island is menaced by low wages, wretched living and the consequent unrest.

The women, forced into the marts and ways to compete with men in daily work, are losing their taste for the home and

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

HUGE FRENCH LOAN.

ENGLISH MARKETS QUIET WITH BETTER TONE.

FUTURE OF COPPER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

I fear that there is not a much more cheerful report to make from Europe generally, than has been the case during the past three months. As regards our own markets, despite the absence of much business, a tendency to a firm tone is unquestionable. Perhaps this is due to the fact that one or two events here occurred during the last few days to bring before even the most volatile minded dealer in the City, the actual state of the financial centres of the world, and knowing the worst their minds are more settled. In the first place, it is on the whole better that the truth regarding Paris, which I have referred to several times in recent letters, is understood. The French Government have a large deficit to meet, a fact which had been ignored by many but is now pressed on public attention beyond contradiction. Always businesslike, France has lost no time in taking steps to meet the situation and the excellently informed correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" anounces this morning that a loan of fifty-six millions will be asked for, the largest issue made by our Gallic neighbours since the invitation to pay off, the war indemnity of two hundred millions to Germany. In the meanwhile Roumania has come into the market with her request this being the first of the Balkan issues. So far so good, but it does not look as though the outlook for the Balkan States is so favourable as seemed the case a few weeks ago, and those great armament companies and other financial interests that tried to hoodwink Europe in general and London in particular by a bolstered-up Paris market, supported by a corrupt press, may yet receive a shock. According to the aforementioned correspondent of our contemporary, the French Government is not likely to sanction Balkan loans yet awhile. He sums up the position briefly and to the point. Servia will get her ten millions, but at some future date. Greece and Turkey, having made up their differences, will also obtain their money, but they too will have to wait; while as for Bulgaria, it is a question whether the French Government will sanction any loan at all. It can be well imagined what the effect of all this news will be on the money markets of the world; especially London. It will certainly not come as news to those who have read these letters during the last three months.

EFFECTS OF MEXICAN CRISIS IN UNITED STATES.

To turn to America. Of course, the United States are in the throes of the currency question, and these pending arrangements are in themselves enough to handicap the New York money market. But there is Mexico, and although the cloud is to some extent silver lined by Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall, we have just received disturbing if not surprising evidence of the actual effect of this Mexican question on business across the Atlantic. The firm of Hullins & Co. of New York have collapsed owing to their commitment in Mexican securities. The head of the firm, Mr. Harry B. Hullins, was a man of considerable note and a great friend of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan; while the firm itself held an important position in banking and promoting circles, though it did little brokerage business

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been quiet, but as I mentioned above the tone has been decidedly brighter without any special features of strength or activity. I think the main factor has been a feeling that our money market may not be much affected by the big French issue of capital, which by the way, I hear from New York, has been already underwritten. It is also felt that the huge deposits lying at the joint stock banks, the delay in the Balkan issues, and the falling-off in demands for gold on the part of your country and of Egypt will leave Lombard Street in comparative ease and that the Bank of England will manage to save us from a higher Bank Rate during 1913. In the meanwhile the Home Railway market which shewed a tendency to harden during the earlier part of the week seems to have had its upward movement checked by fears of a strike. Mr. Larkin has just been released from gaol in Ireland and there has been much talk, most of it exaggerated and irresponsible, of his power to influence a great national strike. It is a contradiction that while the trade returns of the country shew a failing-off, Home Railway traffics, and I refer specially to the goods carrying lines, are excellent. Among American Railways have been quiet and under adverse influences, but as the week has advanced less pessimism has characterised the market. Canadian Pacifics as befits so international a counter house reflected the moods of the bourses of the world, and though they reflected the acuteness of the Mexican crisis at one time they have now recovered with the better feeling. The apparent disappearance of General Huerta is of course the immediate bull influence in this direction, and, as I write, Mexican Railway isues are picking up all along the line. A marked effort is being made to put on the price of Brazil Railway securities, which as I pointed out some weeks ago certainly deserve better quotations than they register at the present time.

There has been little business in either mining, rubber or oil shares. Chief interest has centred in coppers. The position of copper I refer to lower down, in the meanwhile much manipulation takes place among powerful financiers who see how the market must ultimately go and are determined to be in at bed rock. Nigerian tin shares has received some attention.

GREECE AND HER FINANCES.

The Greeks are nothing if not magnetic and the high spirits with which they have emerged from the recent Balkans imbroglin seems to have notably affected the secretary of our Legation at Athens, to judge by his last report. The critical period through which the country has just past has brought out the best qualities of the race, he says. This I can quite believe. But his promise of a speedy recovery from the temporary exhaustion following two wars following one another in close succession seems, to say the least, optimistic. My business is to look at figures, and they are stubborn facts. Three months' war last year cost over six millions, and during the first eight months of the present nearly ten millions has been spent on navel and military expenditure. Nor must it be imagined that this represents all the war expenditure, for Bulgaria is scarcely mentioned. In the meanwhile the immediate needs of Greece probably amount to twelve millions. By the time that Greece is by way of having put her house in order it is estimated that about nine hundred thousand pounds at least will be required annually to meet interest on new loans. The revenue of the country is under six millions, so that there will be a call of ten per cent. on the National revenue. In the meanwhile existing shareholders in the Greek national debt are not particularly happily placed. At least forty-five per cent. do not receive full interest. Nations are like individuals, and we know that among individuals the political Micawber is the most dangerous of all optimists. The debt charges estimated for 1913 reach nearly one million six hundred thousand pounds. It is impossible in a letter like this to deal with much detail in such a matter, but anybody who cares to study all the facts regarding Greek finance must realise how misplaced are these glowing accounts of her finance in the immediate future, and how dishonest to her creditors will be any irresponsible plunge into extensive and extravagant armament commitments. To put it at the best Greece will have to breed some men of genius for finance Ministers if she is to sail the financial sea without leaving those who have help her to founder.

JOINT STOCK BANKS AND THE PUBLIC.

It is attractive to note how interest in the policy of the great joint stock banks of England is spreading among the public. More and more is it being realised, in England especially, and to a less extent in Scotland and Ireland, that their control of these huge sums belonging largely to the Englishman of moderate means, is handicapping commerce at home. The directors of these great banking institutions have little sympathy with the small trader, while the average provincial, anxious to be financed in a new enterprise, may as well kick against a stone wall as ask for assistance from the modern banker. That is one of the reasons that the spectacle of leading institutions starting branches in foreign centres is not regarded altogether with favour by the average man of business in this country. It is felt that the controlling spirits of these banks, already too ready to employ the English middleman's funds for the benefit of foreign enterprise, at the expense of the smaller fry among their own countrymen, will find even greater temptation than at present to look abroad for a field for investment. In the meanwhile some idea of the huge sums controlled by these people may be gathered from the fact that the funds of the London, City and Midland Bank now amount to £92,875,723, an increase of about one million on the month. It looks as though we shall not have to wait long before £100,000,000 will be the figure reached.

THE COPPER DEMAND.

For five years past the world's estimated yield of copper has fallen short of the demand with the result that the supply available at the moment is the smallest ever known. Some idea of the rate at which the demand has grown may be gathered from the fact that while in 1881 the world's production was 163,000 tons, for 1912 the output was probably over a million tons. Now there is no doubt that dear money and other circumstances have handicapped the demand for copper, so that it is not difficult to see what will be the trend of events when the present troubles that beset the world are removed.

SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE FOR FUTURE BARBERS.

Addressing the annual meeting at Burnley of the Hairdressers' Association during mail week, Mr. Joseph Podmore, of Warrington, Secretary of the Northern Counties Federation, declared that whilst haircutting and shaving would always constitute the mainstay of the trade, the time would come when the calling would be raised to a standard commanding more general respect.

He believed that the future generation of apprehentices would not only qualify as adepts with scissors and razors, but by utilising scientific knowledge would be able authoritatively to advise customers in hair treatment. He suggested that such a scheme would go a long way towards elevating the trade and making it more remunerative.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER TAX REDUCTION NEGATIVED.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding, the consideration was resumed of the Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1914-15 prepared by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner Mr. Clayton, said:—Mr. Chairman,—As you are aware these proposals were prepared by my predecessor Mr. Crerar. I thank you for the generally favourable reception you have given to his proposals on his behalf and still more for my own sake as the difficulties of my position would have otherwise been much greater than they are. The Budget may properly be described, as Sir Sassoon David has described it as a "prosperity Budget." It embodies at once a small reduction in taxation amounting to a sacrifice of about two lakhs and an excess of expenditure over revenue of practically three lakhs and yet leaves us with a surplus cash balance of 24½ lakhs or only 3 lakhs less than what it is estimated to be at the close of the current year. It is generally admitted that a cash balance of 15 lakhs is adequate to the needs of administration and to secure the stability of our credit, and this being so there is some *prima facie* case for a further reduction in taxation. You Mr Chairman have spoken of the satisfaction it would have given you had it been possible during the year of your tenure of your important office to make such a further reduction and no less than yourself should I have been glad to think that the beginning of my connection with this great Corporation had been signalised by such an event. We are, however, all agreed that such a reduction is only possible if it be fairly certain that it would not be necessary in the early future to reimpose the taxation we might now remit. Otherwise the effect of reduction in whatever way we might decide to make it would merely benefit a restricted number of fairly well-to-do middlemen and would not in any way reach the general public. Practically every member who has spoken has admitted this fact, and my friend, Mr. Chunilal, has made his proposal for the reduction of a further half per cent. in the general tax on the explicit ground that he does not believe there would be any need again to raise the rate in the near future. The issue is thus clearly defined and is this: whether it is possible further to reduce taxation now with any confidence that it will be possible for that reduction to be permanent? I do not wish to recapitulate at length the arguments on this point contained in the budget notes or in the speeches of yourself and my friends Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, though I may note that the latter goes further and even deprecates the reductions already suggested. The general remarks made by all those who have spoken are evidence of the close study they have made of the proposals and without exception there has been no suggestion made that has not been of so sensible and practical a nature that a great deal could be urged in support of it.

COULD TAXATION BE FURTHER REDUCED?

At the same time Budget-making is to some extent a technical operation and we must give the greatest weight to the opinion of our financial adviser the Chief Accountant. He is emphatically of opinion that it is at present impossible further to reduce taxation with any hope of the permanency of such reduction. The deficit of three lakhs for which we have budgetted would be turned into a deficit of 5½ lakhs if Mr. Chunilal's suggestions were adopted and in our next budget shall have provide 3¼ lakhs extra permanent recurring expenditure on interest and sinking fund charges. It has been asserted that our revenue has of recent years shown a tendency to increase more rapidly than our expenditure and this fact is true in so far as the last two years are concerned. During those years the increase in question has averaged a little over a lakh but the explanation is that instead of our increased charges on account of debt totalling something over 2 lakhs they amounted in 1911-12, to Rs. 68,000 and in 1912-13, to Rs. 80,000, only. To show that this is not an asset to be reckoned on, I would quote from the report of the Accountant for 1910-11, when the increase in loan charges totalled Rs. 2,30,000—"Once again as in the preceding two years I have to chronicle a growth of recurring expenditure increasing at a rate faster than our income." Our increase in debt charges both in 1914-15 and in 1915-16, will be over 3 lakhs and even if we take the optimistic view, that these increases will be made up for by the normal increase in our revenues, we cannot hope that our expenditure will be stationary and thus if we budgetted to meet from our surpluses a deficit of 5½ lakhs in 1914-15. We should have the certainty of a still larger deficit in 1915-16.

NEED FOR IMPROVING ROADS.

When we come to consider the enormous demands that must be made on our resources in the near future for various most necessary but unremunerative public improvements the case is still stronger. Hardly any of our roads are constructed in a manner to meet the conditions of modern traffic and we must recognise that it will be necessary to start rebuilding them from the foundations. It will cost, I am informed, at least 4 lakhs more probably six to put proper foundations along Frere Road. alone. And in no case can we hope for road surfaces which will stand the heavy work to which they are now subject until such foundations have been constructed. Dr. Sukhia has referred to the necessity for extending the use of tar and all expenditure on this must be recurring and met from our current revenue. The lighting of even our principal streets leaves much to be desired as I think anyone who drives along them at night must realise. In the less important thoroughfares the few lights do little more than emphasise the darkness. As you Mr. Chairman rightly point out, we are in connection with our Malaria campaign enforcing action as to private wells while allowing mosquito larvae to breed in public wells, tanks and reservoirs. We cannot proceed with this Pharisaic policy of binding on people burdens hard to be borne and refusing to touch them ourselves with one of our fingers. Yet we have some excuse. I am informed that it is estimated that it would cost 5 lakhs to make the filters at Bhandarwada alone mosquito-proof and that sum is probably nothing compared to what it will cost to eliminate the breeding grounds in the flats. Only last week I received a request from the Drainage department for a provision of a lakh a year for some five years for the substitution of mosquito-proof opening to the storm water drains in place of those now in use. Further you are aware that in the near future we must be prepared to finance in part at least enormously expensive schemes for the improvement of communications in the Island. It is of course true that many of these works may properly be financed from loans but they will not be in themselves remunerative though they undoubtedly tend to increase our revenues by enhancing taxation values. We must therefore be prepared even where we raise loans to pay interest and sinking fund charges from our current revenues.

TAX ON FIREWOOD.

For these reasons, I am unable to approve of any proposal to grant further remissions of taxation during the coming year and I have grave doubts whether it will be possible to make any reduction for some years to come. You Mr. Chairman have suggested the reduction of the tax of 2 annas per candy on firewood—an estimated loss of Rs. 80,000 revenue. I do not think that the remission of the tax would make the least difference in the price of firewood in the bazaar or in the daily living cost of the poorer classes. My friend, Mr. Sethna, has suggested a decrease in the water-rate for supply by meter, and in my opinion if any decrease, were possible this would for various reasons be the most appropriate form of granting relief. We are actually making a small profit from water when we are only supposed to cover expenses and our relations with consumers being semi-contractual there is less theoretical objection to frequent charges in the water rates than in other taxes. But as I have already attempted to show, I am of opinion that there is no case for any further decrease and it is fairly certain that for the next few years at least we shall not make a profit on water-supply. What, then, should we do with the surplus of 10 lakhs which we can spend without unduly depleting our working cash balance? My friend Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has suggested the formation therewith of a nucleus improvement fund to be devoted in especial as I understand him to necessary but non-remunerative works in connection with roads lighting and sanitation. I have enquired into the financial side of this suggestion and find that there is no account objection. What our Accountant does object to is our including extraordinary expenditure of this kind to an abnormal extent in our regular budget. So that even if we had schemes with plans and estimates ready, which we have not, he would not look with favor on our allotting large sums for such extraordinary purposes in the usual way. This is the main reason why the course suggested by my friend Sir Sassoon David, has not been adopted, though I must admit the subsidiary reason that it was not anticipated that the condition of our finances would be so satisfactory as to justify the preparation of extensive schemes. It must not be supposed that the Executive departments will find any difficulty in spending the money on worthy objects.

IMPROVING FRERE ROAD.

I have consulted our Executive Engineer, and he guarantees to spend during the course of next year any sum in reason that may be allotted to him for the reconstruction of Frere Road, and its continuation Reay Road. Our roads are shown in our accounts as Municipal assets and they will continue to be so shown and in so far as the work of reconstruction will increase their capital value we shall be justified in supplementing this special fund by borrowed money. To take a concrete example, let us suppose that the capital value of Frere Road is now shown as 4 lakhs; if we reconstruct it at a cost of 6 lakhs we shall be justified in borrowing 2 lakhs for the purpose. This being so it is impossible to say beforehand what exact amount we should be entitled to borrow to supplement the suggested Special improvement Fund, but as works are proposed we should be able to divide our expenditure between revenue and capital. I can only hope that Mr. Chunilal's prophesy will be fulfilled and that we may in subsequent years have some surplus to allot to this improvement Fund. I think when this money is specially ear-marked for non-remunerative improvements our Corporation will be less diffident in sanctioning expenditure than it is at present. If the proposal be approved, as I hope and trust it will be, I shall take immediate steps to submit for sanction schemes for reconstruction Frere Road, for experiments in connection with electric lighting and for replacing the present non-mosquito proof drain covers. In addition, it will be possible to make progress with the filling or covering in of Municipal tanks and wells in various congested localities and on behalf of the Executive I guarantee that every effort will be made to make the best use of all money allotted for such purposes.

QUESTION OF BALANCES.

It would be absurd to take exception to the scheme on the ground that we should be trespassing on the legitimate sphere of the Improvement Trust or any other body. Every improvement in the Island is to the direct interest of the Corporation, and we should be neglecting our duty if we failed to make the most of every opportunity in the direction that may present itself. I mention this as I believe Mr. Chunilal suggested that Government might refuse us help in the construction of roads on the ground of our large balances. There can be no justification for this suggestion, so long as it is clear that we intend not to spare our own pockets in the cause of improvement. Rather like the carter in the fable we should put our shoulder to the wheel and shove and trust Hercules to come down and help us. We could easily spend not only ten lakhs but 10 crores with the greatest advantage and the more thoroughly we realise this the better the hope of our justifying the proud claim of our motto. So much for the general point. I now propose to deal very briefly with the more important minor points that have arisen so far during the discussion. Dr. Sukhia has asked for information as to the reason for an excess of expenditure over estimate to the extent of Rs. 23,000 in the Mechanical branch. The explanation is that it has been found necessary to keep both the old and new Pumps at Love Grove working and almost the entire increase is due to the cost of additional coal. His suggestion as to the increased use of tar on roads has been noted but I would ask him to assist me by specifying the roads where he thinks it necessary. Mr. Chunilal has criticised the Executive on the ground that since 1908 there has been a tendency for the discrepancy between actuals and estimates to increase. The percentage discrepancies for the last five years are actually as follows:—

1908-09	201 lakhs	.57	1.50
1909	216 lakhs	1.43	1.56
1910-11	225 lakhs	1.43	5.52
1911-12	231 lakhs	1.88	3.43
1912-13	244 lakhs	2.07	4.69

The figures show that that we must to some extent plead guilty to Mr. Chunilal's soft impeachment. You are however most of you aware how easy it is for schemes to be delayed either wholly or partially for some unforeseen reason or another even after they have received budget sanction. The percentage discrepancies for the last year were 2 per cent and less than 4¾ per cent on the opening and closing balances respectively and considering that the Budget was one of nearly 2½ crores, I do not think that either the Executive or Financial departments can be taken very seriously to task.

AN AVERAGE YEARLY INCREASE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has suggested that the Budget notes while admitting an average yearly increase in income of Rs. 3 lakhs do not actually provide for such an increase in 1914-15. This point has been fully explained on page VI of the notes where the estiamted increase in our permanent sources of revenue are shown with the estimated decreases. The only item that requires notice is as to the estimate of Rs. 24,000 in the water revenue. Owing to a loss of a special receipt of Rs. 13,000 the real increase provided is Rs. 37,000. The average increase during the past three years has been Rs. 87,000, but as Rs. 1,30,000 have been estimated as increase during the present year it is fair to assume an increase of only about 37,000 during 1914-15.

Mr. Cowasji has questioned the accuracy of the estimated increase of Rs. 25,665 in expenditure given on page VII of the budget notes and has suggested that the figure should be much larger. If he will be good enough to turn to pages 69 and 107 of the estimates he will find that the total figures including new works for the current and coming years respectively are Public Works (p. 69) Rs. 29,76,479 and Rs. 29,66,451 —a decrease of 10,028 and Public Health (p. 107) Rs. 25,90,106 and Rs. 26,25,799 or an increase of Rs. 35,693. The total estimated increase is therefore correctly put at Rs. 25,665. Should Mr. Cowasji require a more detailed explanation, I shall be happy to give it him.

The Committee then considered the budget item by item.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved a reduction in the General Tax by ½ p.c. in addition to the reduction suggested in the estimates.

Mr. Dabholkar seconded the motion.

Sir Sassoon David moved an amendment that the General Tax remain at 9½ p. c. as suggested by the Commissioner.

Mr. Whyte seconded the amendment, which was carried.

LOW LEVEL CHANNEL NUISANCE.

Mr. N. H. Katrak, in a letter, said: "In the next year's budget it is proposed to reduce the Water-tax by 3/8 per cent; this is no doubt a good proposal. But here a question arises whether from the amount of the proposed reduction of the tax, the work of completing the masonry lining of the Tulsi out tunnel should be taken in hand. About 4 years ago a heavy leak of water was observed at the outer end of the Tulsi outlet-tunnel, but its top having sunk, the leak could not be approached to be tackled. So the work of lining the tunnel with masonry was taken in hand from its tail end; and after several months, two pipes, which were badly cracked, were approached and the leak repaired. During that period the Tulsi Water-supply to the town had to be stopped for some considerable time by closing the valves of its outlet-tower in order that the earthen dam might not get scoured. So far so good. But instead of proceeding further with the work of completing the masonry-lining work of the tunnel right up to the outlet tower, it has been left in abeyance for about 2 years or so, leaving perhaps to chance that in future no pipe in the tunnel would burst or a joint leak. Would it not be considered desirable by the Corporation now to provide a sum of money in the next year's budget and complete the important work, so that a burst or a leak in future can be easily and speedily repaired, without cutting off the Tulsi-supply for a considerable time or running the risk of the earthendam being scoured? By the completion of this work, the pipe-line in the tunnel will be always open to inspection; under the present circumstances, a heavy burst at night may prove serious to the dam before the valves are closed in the outlet-tower."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. T. Watts and other residents of the G. Ward wrote to the Committee submitting that they might be given relief from the constant source of nuisance, danger and annoyance caused by dirty, stinking water flowing through the Low Level Channel, which gave out a foul and putrid smell at all hours of the day. They stated that if it was only a nuisance and annoyance they would have put up therewith in view of the assurance given by the Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, that the nuisance would be effectually stopped when the Corporation had sanctioned and erected pumping engines at Worli, but that it was a menace to their health and lead to constant illness such as sore throat, fevers, etc., and that they were reluctantly constrained to appeal to the Corporation to do something to remove the nuisance until the pumps were erected. They added that when the Low Level Channels were constructed they were supposed to carry rain water, that any opinion then expressed that they would be veritable sewers was discountenanced by the Authorities but that now their experience suffering amply justify the fears expressed by the people.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

HOCKEY.

LUSITANIANS (2), BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0).

There was not a great deal to choose between the teams yesterday when the Bombay Gymkhana and Lusitanians met on the former's ground. Neither was fully represented, the home team in particular having many of their regular players away. The game resulted in a margin of two goals in favour of the Aga Khan Cup holders, one scored in each half, and this about represented their respective merits. It was a fast game and the winners put up a good exhibition of stick play with the losers presenting a stubborn defence, but the former's referee was far too lenient. Instead of half, Rigby moved up to centre forward for the Gymkhana, and was really a success there, but was rather poorly supported. Asher at inside left gives promise of turning out very well on his first outing here but unaccustomed to play with the other, whereas Tranchell was useful as ever on the right wing. Quinn, at centre half was again frequently stopping rushes with Simmonds warming up in the latter stages. At back, a very good discovery has been made in Slade, who has come down from Ajmere and was one of the stars of the game. The goal-keeper was again in great form, in fact each goal was severely tested on occasion.

Though perhaps not quite as strong as they will be, the Lusitanians were well represented but the defence was not very sure and often lucky to get off being penalised for "sticks." Their halves were good, the centre particularly, and the forwards showed much of their old pace and pretty combination. Nelson D'Souza, Wadia and Johnny D'Souza were prominent, but the last named is inclined to be rather too selfish.

In the opening stages, the Gymkhana were aggressive, and a run by Tranchell was nearly successful. The Lusitanians put through in about ten minutes, but were pulled up for off-side. The first score came from Nelson D'Souza, who put in a very smart run. He beat the opposing back and, when the goal-keeper missed his kick, shot in from a difficult angle. Soon after Rigby missed a very easy chance for the Gymkhana, and soon after a shot from him was well saved Tranchell then shooting to the right. There was an exciting tussel in the Lusitanian goal, but Savage lost a chance and they were one down at the interval.

After half time Slade brought off many good clears when the Lusitanians pressed and Nelson D'Souza was often dangerous, being rather too slow in shooting. Forcing a corner, they eventually increased their lead through Wadia who, at inside right, sent in a really fine shot. Nelson got away well, but over-ran, then Rigby and Asher were dangerous in the leaders' circle. The Gymkhana very nearly scored from a corner, but the whistle went with no alteration in the score, which remained as follows:—

LUSITANIANS ..... 2 goals

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

MADRAS'S NEW SHERIFF,

HINDU BANKER APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbooja, doss has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the coming year. He is a prominent member of the Guzerati Vysia community in Madras. He is the donor of the King's statue to Madras which is in course of preparation in London. His benefactions have been of a varied character showing his sympathy with all useful public movements. He is 35 years of age and is perhaps the youngest sheriff ever appointed in Madras.

MISS ASQUITH ON MR. LARKIN'S RELEASE.

SIR E. CARSON HAS MADE S DITION RESPECTABLE.

Miss Violet Asquith, eldest daughter the Prime Minister, referred to Jim Larkin's release and the recent by-elections in opening a Brixton Liberal Association Bazaar at Hammerton Hall, Stockwell Green, on November 13.

The Liberal defeat at Reading (she said), and the decreased majority at Linlithgow were due in my opinion not to any opposition to Government measures, but to Mr. Larkin's imprisonment. (Hear, hear.)

I think that a great many of us are glad to know that Mr. Larkin is free.—(cheers)—because in these days we all feel that sedition is a rather mediaeval offence, especially now that Sir Edward Carson, by his law-abiding modern methods, has shorn it of every shred of glamour and drawn it down t othe level of the most humdrum respectability. (Laughter and cheers.)

Referring to Tory demands for a General Election, Miss Asquith said it would not come yet awhile, and when it did come she thought the result would be disappointing to those now clamouring for it. Tory newspapers had extracted comfort from Reading and Linlithgow, but even the most sanguine failed to get a drop of baim from Keighley (Cheers.) It was Labour defection rather than any advance of Toryism that led to unsatisfactory results at Reading and Linlithgow.

When the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and the Home Rule Bill became law, Liberal energies would be released to deal with plural voting, land reform, and education. She wished to say from her father that he hoped they would send a Liberal from Brixton at the next election to help to support him in this great task.

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MR. GOKHALE ON THE SITUATION.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Fancy Fair in aid of New Building of Foundling Home, St. Mary's School Ground, Byculla (Boxing, Sword Dance, and Flag Drill,) 9-30.
Cercle Litteraire: Mr. J. N. Shopkeeper, O. A., "Contes de Coppee," Petit's French Library, 6-30.
Health Lecture by Herman C. Menkel, M.D., New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m. Seats free. All classes cordially invited.

FRIDAY, December 5.

Closing Concert in Fancy Fair in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, in St. Mary's School Ground, Byculla, 9-30.
Bombay Development Committee Meeting, Secretariat, 4 p.m.
Bombay Education Society Schools, Byculla, Annual Prize Distribution, 5; H. E. the Governor presiding, and Lady Willingdon distributing the prizes.

SATURDAY, December 6.

Garden Fete in Cama Hospital Grounds to be opened by Lady Willingdon in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, 4-30 to 8 p. m.
Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 7.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 9.

Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio at the Royal Opera Theatre, 9-30.
Mohorrum: Bank Holiday.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Umtali, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

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BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HOLLINS—At Hardei, 16th Nov., the wife of S. T. Hollins, Indian Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—COLLINSON—15th Nov. at the Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras, George, second son of the late George Alexander of Seebpore, Calcutta, and Mrs. Alexander of Hornsea, Yorkshire, to Ethel Mary Hazlewood, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Collinson of Hornsea, Yorkshire.

MACLEAN—RICHARDS—At Ambroli Church, Bombay, on 22nd inst., b ythe Rev. R. MacOmish, B. D., assisted by the Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, M. A., John MacLean, M. A., B.Sc., Wilson College, to Elizabeth Hutchison, elder daughter of Robert Richards, Braman Place, Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

NEWTON—At Barkuhi Dist., Chhindwara, C. P., 14th Nov., Elizabeth Mildred, the dearly beloved wife of Leonard Newton, and daughter of Lt.-Col. Selby Walker, late of the 42nd Highlanders.

ROGERS—On 2nd December, 1913, at Apollo Chambers, William Harry, dearly beloved infant son of Mr. Harry Rogers, General Secretary, A. S. R. S.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
December 4, 1913.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

It is, of course, gratifying to note that Mr. C. E. Mallet's annual report gives details of the "increasing activities" of his department "in manifold directions," but it is a pity that Reuter has not thought fit to give us some specific instances of these activities. It will be remembered that, when Mr. Mallet was appointed secretary for Indian students in England, his appointment evoked a good deal of hostile criticism owing to his then absolute inexperience of India and Indian students, and it was felt in many quarters that the appointment should have gone preferably to a retired Indian professor. But there is this to be said in Mr. Mallet's favour: that, although inexperience of Indian educational conditions is a positive disadvantage, he certainly possesses special qualifications for the work of co-ordinating the activities of local advisers scattered throughout the United Kingdom, of utilising and extending the opportunities for education and professional training available to Indian students in England, and of obtaining facilities for them to acquire practical experience in workshops at the great industrial centres. Mr. Mallet's work entails visits to the Universities, the Inns of Court, the Medical Colleges, and personal interviews with a large number of the leaders of commerce and industry. We believe he has an intimate acquaintance with a large number of the heads of the institutions referred to above, and has already made himself a *persona grata* among the students who are committed to his care. There is, of course, no question of surveillance attached to Mr. Mallet's office, though the tendency of official advisers to assume some sort of surveillance over the private affairs of students cannot, we fear, be altogether avoided; but, if the students themselves do not object to a little friendly interference, nothing more need be said. But when surveillance or supervision assumes a somewhat galling character, as it admittedly did in Edinburgh some time in April last, the position becomes one of extreme delicacy, considerably restricting the adviser's opportunities for good. While, therefore, we are somewhat averse to the multiplication of official bureaux for Indian students at Home, we believe they are doing a certain amount of good in the way of providing facilities for certain branches of study to that class of Indian students whose object is to enter the public services and to whom the India Office is really, or should be, *in loco parentis*. Mr. Mallet estimates the number of Indian students in the United Kingdom as between 1,600 and 1,700. Out of these, we believe, there are about 800 or so in London alone, and if, as Reuter states, there are only 144 under the guardianship of the "Indian Students Department," we may naturally infer that the department has not yet attained that striking measure of success which Lord Morley so confidently expected. The recent reconstitution of the Advisory Committee, which was notified from Delhi about a fortnight ago, is another indication that neither the students nor the India Office are thoroughly satisfied with the results of the Committee's work, and, in order evidently to make the Committee more popular among the class concerned, out of thirteen members eight Indians have been appointed. A third indication is the appointment, announced to-day, of a sub-committee to investigate the "alleged grievances" of Indian students in England. These grievances are many, but the principal ones are, first, the tightening of the official hold on Indians resident in England, and, second, the obstacles placed in their way not only in the Universities, the Inns of Court, and the colleges, but also in railways, workshops and factories where students of science would naturally desire to obtain a practical training. We have not yet heard anything as to the memorial of 140 Indian students of engineering asking for a Government rule that all Government engineers and contractors should take a limited number of students without premium, though, so far back as last April, Mr. Montagu stated in Parliament that the matter was under consideration. Apparently it is difficult to force these engineers and contractors, otherwise Mr. Mallet would not, we fancy, refer in his report to the abundant facilities on railways and in the Public Works Department in India open to students, who, we are afraid, are not likely to look upon a local training here in the same light as an English training, or to lead to equal advantages. Most of the Indian engineering students in England are obviously there because they hope to obtain superior scientific appointments, which they have every reason to fear will be closed to them unless they can obtain the hall-mark of a European training. Mr. Mallet's suggestion illustrates the striking irony of the situation in which Indian students of applied science find themselves at present in England. Whenever the question of Indian education comes up for discussion, Indians are taunted with the excessive literary and academic character of their university training, and they are urged on all sides to take up the study of science. When, acting on the advice, they go in large numbers to the scientific departments of the British Universities or apply to private employers to take them in as apprentices on reasonable terms, it is only to discover that many of the doors are closed to them, and that the attempt to obtain a scientific training in England is beset with difficulties, which apparently do not obtain on the Continent or in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The news of another rebel success from Mexico, combined with President Wilson's statement in his Message to Congress that he believed that America "would not be obliged to alter her policy of watchful waiting," is a hopeful indication that the possibility of war between the United States and Mexico has been greatly diminished. In previous articles we deprecated Dr. Wilson's policy of coercion towards Huerta which, while it was apparently treated with absolute unconcern by the latter, had a disturbing effect on public opinion in Europe, which viewed with grave misgiving the enunciation by the United States of a new principle which attempted to set up an ethical standard with regard to the domestic affairs of an independent State. Dr. Wilson, of course, could not have failed to notice the trend of European opinion with regard to his policy towards the Latin-American States, and we think he may well congratulate himself that the Fates may, after all take the "elimination" of Huerta out of the hands of the United States. If Carranza succeeds in obtaining supremacy in Mexico, America's present objective will have been gained, although it is extremely doubtful if Dr. Wilson's hope of a speedy restoration of constitutional government and order will be fully realised. The Mexican problem is, indeed, an old one; but, when President Wilson adopted the moral standpoint, and stated in language more or less diplomatic that the Washington Government could not recognise the principle of accession to office through assassination, he attacked the whole problem from a different angle. His attitude, which meant setting up a new standard of political morality for all the Latin-American States, was an entirely novel departure in international politics. This attempt to bring home to the South American States that politics by violence are not only useless but will not be tolerated by their great neighbour can, perhaps, be justified on ethical grounds,—though we are not quite sure on the point,—but certainly not at the cost of a war, the mainsprings of which are by no means free from the taint of sordid commercial considerations. The United States, of course, is welcome to play the schoolmaster to the Southern Republics if it likes to do so, birch in hand, but it must be recognised that the birch is to be treated merely as a symbol of the schoolmaster's power, and is not to be used on any account. In forming any opinion on the question, however, it should be borne in mind that these Southern American States are politically a hundred years behind the times. So long as they remain the prey of unscrupulous and crafty dictators the right of suffrage is a farce. The man who is in power either succeeds himself or appoints his successor. It has been seen over and over again that he continues to hold office until a rival candidate of sufficient wealth and hardihood foments a revolution, which means death or exile to one or other of the aspirants for the Presidential chair. Then, once again, when the issue is no longer in doubt, the customary farce of elections is carried out. President Wilson speaks of "constitutional" government, but in most of these so-called "constitutional" countries the election machinery is non-existent outside of the large centres of population. Indeed, the average South American takes little interest in exercising the right to vote, and we are afraid that, even if a plastic and amenable President were to succeed Huerta, the political education of the Mexicans would not be very rapid under the fostering care of the United States, where elections are notoriously controlled by corrupt politicians and plutocrats.

DAY BY DAY.

"The Bombay Chronicle."

We have to make our apologies to the public of Bombay for our inability, under present conditions, adequately to meet the wide demand for the supply of "The Bombay Chronicle." "The Bombay Chronicle" now enjoys a larger circulation than any English morning paper in Western India, and though the machines on which the paper is now being printed are taxed to their utmost capacity, they have been unequal on many occasions recently to the task of coping with the demand. New machinery for printing the paper has now arrived in Bombay, and will be in process of erection in a few days. By the beginning of the New Year, if not before, the Proprietors hope to be able fully to meet the ever-increasing demand for the paper.

Bombay S. P. C. A.

Lord Willingdon has accepted the office of Patron of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The South African Blue Book.

The summary of the South African Blue-book issued by the Colonial Office does not carry us any further towards a solution of the present problem, but it emphasises some points of the Indian case and contains more than one interesting revelation. There is a clearly substantiated charge against South African Ministers, for instance, of having gone back on their undertaking in regard to the recognition of Indian marriages. The claim of the Union Government that Mr. Fischer's promise was subject to the reservation that the Government would reconsider its policy of making any concessions outside the provisions of the existing laws if the threats to restart Passive Resistance were carried out does not bear examination. The Union Government were ready, when pressed in Parliament, to abandon their promise so far as to nullify it in a new law before Passive Resistance became a *fait accompli* or even before it was in sight, and Mr. Harcourt was fully justified in his reminder to them that Indians could only rely on the Ministers' pledge.

Wholesale Illegality.

Reuter does not supply any lavish details of that part of the Blue-Book dealing with the allegations that Indians had been treated with severity, and we must await the arrival of the mail for these, but there is one amazing admission on the part of Lord Gladstone. This is that 127 unindentured Indians were sentenced by the Newcastle Magistrate to fines of £5 or six months' imprisonment for offences for which the full penalty was three months' imprisonment. This is the sort of news we do not get in the telegrams from South Africa, which however, go into great detail when a magistrate acquits an employer on charges of ill-treatment. The fact that this wholesale illegality took place in one instance, and only comes to light in this country as a result of an enquiry addressed to the Governor-General of South Africa by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is in itself sufficient to cause grave uneasiness, and fully justifies the demand for an enquiry into the proceedings of the Natal authorities.

Mrs. Naidu.

The news that Mrs Naidu is getting on satisfactorily after undergoing a serious operation yesterday will be received with much relief in India. It has been known for some time that the Bengali poetess had been in bad health, but it was hoped by her friends that she had latterly been very much better, especially as she had been moving about freely of late in London. She was an interesting and attractive figure at the recent dinner in her honour, at which the Irish poet, Mr. W. B. Yeats, presided, when many charming things were said about her and her poems. Mrs. Naidu's father is Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterjee, a veteran educationist, who was formerly Director of Public Instruction in Hyderabad, Deccan.

B. B. and C. I. Local Service.

With reference to the new timings of local trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, from Mahim to Bombay, which a correspondent protested against in these columns yesterday, another correspondent complains that the evening 6-35 train from Bombay is made to run five minutes earlier than usual and, as most of the mercantile offices close at 6-30 p.m., it is not possible for passengers to catch that train. He suggests that the 6-42 p.m. should make a stop at Mahim as a large number of passengers have to get out at that station. The writer would like to draw the attention of the Railway authorities that during the coming Mahim Fair, which takes place this month, the influx of passengers waiting for the morning trains is certain to be such that he fears there will be no standing room on the platform.

Madras's New Sheriff.

Dewan Bahadur Govindass Chathurboojadass, the newly appointed Sheriff of Madras, has, like the late Rao Bahadur Lodd Krisnadas Balmkundas, his father, the reputation of being the richest man in Southern India. His father lived to a ripe old age, and was in his day one of the few citizens of Madras who had recollections of the Coronation of Queen Victoria and who lived to witness the Coronation of King Edward. His last noteworthy public act in conjuction with his son, the new Sheriff, was the presentation to the Southern Capital of a statue of His late Majesty, in Coronation robes and regalia, in commemoration of the latter event,—being the first statue erected of the late King-Emperor after his accession. Dewan Bahadur Govindass is a Gujerati by birth, his family having settled in Madras a century and a half ago. He made his wealth as a big dealer in diamonds, pearls, rubies and other precious stones and he is besides a banker and landed proprietor. Large-hearted philanthropy, simplicity of life and religious devotion are the distinguishing characteristics of members of the Lodd family. He is presenting Madras with a statue of King George, for which His Majesty not long ago gave sittings to the sculptor and which subsequently he went to inspect in the studio in its unfinished stage.

The Latest Carnegie Story.

The "British Weekly" has an excellent Andrew Carnegie story. During a visit to Florida, the millionaire attended a service in a little negro church. When the contribution-plate came around Mr. Carnegie dropped a five-dollar bill upon it. After the contents of the plate had been counted, the clergyman arose and announced: "Brethren and sisters, the collection this evening seems to figure up six dollars and forty-four cents; and if the five-dollar bill contributed by the gentleman from the North is genuine, the repairs on the sanctuary will begin immediately."

Politcans' Silver Weddings.

Silver wedding celebrations have been numerous among Home politicians of late. This year includes further these anniversaries in the lives of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Birrell. Last year was Sir Rufus Issacs' turn, and Mr. Macnamara was congratulated in 1911. It is pleasant to note in this connexion that the majority of successful politicians over a long period have been blessed with long married lives. Peel had thirty years, Russell thirty-seven, Palmerston twenty-six, Lord Salisbury forty-two, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman forty-six, Disraeli thirty-four, and Mr. Gladstone fifty-nine.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Resignation Rumour.

"The Pioneer".—The impending resignation of a Viceroy is, of course, a story that is bound to command a certain amount of interest among those who are not in a position to be acquainted with the real facts, but in regard to Lord Hardinge the thing is surely being rather overdone. The public on the present occasion could hardly have needed the "official" denial to have disbelieved the report directly it was published. The speeches Lord Hardinge has been delivering in Southern India are obviously not those of a man who is contemplating a sudden resignation. When Lord Hardinge was still suffering from the wounds he received from the attempt on his life there was some excuse for surmising that the state of his health might compel him to resign long before his term of office had been completed, but now that he has fully recovered it is difficult to understand why these rumours should be so constantly revived. Possibly in the present case the originators or rather revivers of the story felt that it would add piquancy to the present situation—Lord Hardinge to be offered up as a sort of sacrifice to appease the wrath of General Botha. Possibly the concluding lines of the "Times" comment on the story may furnish the true explanation. Everyone whose opinion is worth anything is, of course, agreed that Lord Kitchener must come to India sooner or later; or the sooner, the better; *ergo* Lord Hardinge must go back to the Diplomatic service, an appointment in Paris being found for him if he is willing to go "considerably earlier than the end of 1915."

The Need for Liberalism.

"The Nation".—Now, the Government have wisely decided that the one monstrous act of injustice was remediable. The law is made for the nation, not the nation for the law, and when nearly every representative journal in the country, from the "Spectator" to the "Daily Herald," called for Mr. Larkin's release, released he was bound to be. But we are less concerned even with Mr. Larkin's freedom, greatly as we applaud the resolve to open his prison doors without further parley, than with the renewal of the Liberal spirit. Eight years of power make serious inroads on the freshness of men who suffer this long detachment from the broad currents of public opinion. Ideas get stale; the use and wont of office, and the hourly pressure of small duties, tend to turn statesmen into officials, as they turn officials into reactionists. All we can say is that if the Cabinet yields to this process of fining down Liberalism, it will neither secure Home Rule nor win in the next election. Such a result would be the mere futility of misadventure. Whiggery is dead, and has left no heirs. Average Toryism is in no better case. The choice is being rapidly narrowed to a form of Tory democracy which is repudiated by more than half the Tory Party, and a Liberalism which really elects to take up the problems of democracy as its direct representatives prepare and present them. Everything else in politics is either dead or dying, or as yet unready to be born. But if Liberalism falls back into scepticism about popular movements or irrational fear of their proper, rational, and inevitable expression, it will die too.

Larkin and the Elections.

"Truth".—From all I hear what the Government suffered from more than anything else in these elections was the imprisonment of Larkin. Who can wonder? The struggle of the Dublin workmen against their employers is one of the most desperate that has ever been fought. Right or wrong, the men are fighting like heroes, and their comrades on this side have been sympathising with them to the tune of a thousand pounds a day. The imprisonment of the leader in this struggle on a Government prosecution for a few reckless words is certainly not calculated to endear the Government to the proletariat in Great Britain. Nor, I should hope, is it likely to endear them to any one worthy of the name of Liberal. There were no circumstances to justify the prosecution, and nothing has been gained by it—nothing ever is gained by punishing men for speaking too freely. But what must make this prosecution so intolerable to all sympathisers with the prisoner is that for weeks past Sir Edward Carson has been allowed to go about Ireland without interference, preaching treason, organising sedition, and avowing that he knows he is breaking the law. If it is expedient that he should be allowed to talk in this way, why is it expedient to imprison Larkin for language infinitely less mischievous? What conclusion is there, except that there is one law for Labour leaders and another law for Privy Councillors?

The Power of the Giant.

"The Spectator".—We fully admit that in one sense we have nothing to give the Government, nothing to bargain with. That this is so is indeed the essence of the whole situation. The Government, under the Parliament Bill, theoretically needs no compromise. They have the power to go ahead with their Bill and carry every line and every word of it, and not to reck in the least whether it will mean the taking of a thousand or ten thousand lives in Ulster to carry it through. They are complete autocrats in the matter. They have but to say the word and civil war is upon us. All Unionists can do is to point out that civil war must be the result if the Bill passes in its present shape, and, further, to point out the way in which civil war can be avoided. That we have done, and that is not only all the Governme t can expect us to do, but all, if they consider the matter carefully, that we can do. We cannot say to them, "If you will agree to exclusion we will allow your Bill to pass." That would no doubt be a bargain, but it would be bargaining with something we have not got to give. The Government have the power of the giant. All we can do is to point out that it would bring on them the most appalling punishment that can fall on any body of statesmen—the punishment which comes sooner or later to those who shed the blood of their countrymen without adequate cause—the punishment which fell on Danton and on Robespierre. Imagine the position next July. Imagine the state of mind of the men who, while giving the order to shoot down the Ulstermen, will remember that they could have avoided giving that order by the simple expedient of granting exclusion to North-East Ulster, and yet that out of fear of Mr. Devlin they did not grant it.

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTLOOK.

A BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

ADMISSION OF WIVES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF MR. FISCHER'S PROMISE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE.

REMISSION OF EXCESS SENTENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A Blue Book in connection with the Indians in South Africa, dealing with events from July 3rd to November 29th has been issued. It does not include the correspondence with the Indian Government, but Mr. Harcourt's despatches to South Africa contain frequent references to the representations of the Government of India, showing the latter's solicitude for Indians and its anxiety regarding the situation as it developed.

The Government of India on July 3rd called the attention of Lord Crewe to the probable effect of the amendment of the clause in the Immigration Bill with reference to the admission of wives by the insertion of the word "monogamous" before "marriage," and asked whether that were to be regarded as over-riding the undertaking given by Mr. Fischer that notwithstanding the judgment in the Esop case, the Government would admit one wife per man, though married by a custom recognising polygamous marriages. Mr. Harcourt retransmitted the above to Lord Gladstone on August 14th, adding that while he relied on Mr. Fischer's assurance he would be glad to receive an assurance that the amendment did not affect the clause. Lord Gladstone on September 22nd said the Union was fully prepared to carry out Mr. Fischer's promise, but that this assurance was subject to the reservation that if threats to restart passive resistance were carried out, the Government would reconsider its policy of making any concessions outside the provisions of the existing laws. Mr. Harcourt in his despatch of October 9th expressed the earnest hope that the ill-advised action of a small number of Indians would not induce the Union to abandon its liberal policy with reference to the entrance of the wives of Indians.

KULSUMBIBI'S EXCLUSION.

The Colonial Office replying to the South Africa British Indian Committee on October 22nd, with reference to the exclusion of the woman Kulsumbibi, said it was not a breach of Mr. Fischer's undertaking. The woman was excluded on the ground that her husband had previously married another woman in Natal.

In another despatch Mr. Harcourt assumes that the Indians can only rely on the Ministers' pledge. Later despatches are mainly reports of the progress of the passive resistance movement and protest meetings of Indians.

The Blue Book contains the long correspondence of Mr. Gandhi with Mr. Gorges, Secretary of the Interior, in the final effort to secure a satisfactory settlement.

Lord Crewe sent Mr. Harcourt copies of the unofficial telegrams received by the India Office from India, which are not printed. He added that he viewed with the gravest concern the impression produced in India by the allegations that the Indians had been treated with great severity and asked for an authoritative statement.

Lord Gladstone replied giving the details of the arrests, sentences, etc.

HEAVY NEWCASTLE SENTENCES.

Replying to the enquiry by Mr. Harcourt with reference to some of the heavier sentences, Lord Gladstone on November 26th said it appeared that the magistrate at Newcastle sentenced 127 unindentured Indians to £5 or six months for offences for which the maximum penalty was three months' hard labour. Steps were being taken to remit the excess sentences.

The London Moslem League wrote to Mr. Harcourt on November 24th calling attention to the gravity of the situation and appealing to Mr. Harcourt to urge on the Union Government the necessity of immediate remedial measures and to direct that an independent investigation into the grievances be made.

Mr. Harcourt replied on November 29th that the League did not appear to be accurately informed regarding the situation. The open defiance of law by the Indians in South Africa seriously embarrassed him in the continuance of his representations to and consultation with the Government of the Union.

STRIKES IN SUGAR REFINERIES.

WHOLESALE SENTENCES ON INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 2.

Indians in the refineries at the South-coast Junction have again struck, and 123 have been sentenced to a week's hard labour. Only three sugar estates are now idle.

NEW HOME FOR S. A. INDIANS.

MR. RICHARD JEBB'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Richard Jebb, in a letter to the "Morning Post," suggests that British Guiana would be more suitable than the Sudan as a new home for the South African Indians.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(From our Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Commenting on Lord Crewe's speech the "Statesman" says:—"Lord Crewe said all he could properly say and perhaps more, but Colonial statesmen are more provincial in thought than is generally supposed, and it will be surprising if the chief effect is not to rouse strong resentment of his intervention. The only way in which the Government of India and the Colonial Office can bring pressure to bear on South Africa is by insisting on the withdrawal of Indian labou the financial aspect of this policy need give no concern."

The "Englishman" writes:—"Indian spokesmen would be well advised to moderate their demands to what is politically possible. To expect Africanders to consent to the abolition of the racial bar is as futile as expecting the caste division of India to disappear to-morrow morning. Racial bar is really no worse than caste bar. The abolition of the poll-tax stands on a different footing and affords the opportunity for a concession."

The "Bengalee" and the "Patrika" do not discuss Lord Crewe's speech, but publish strongly worded appeals to their readers to attend this evening's Town Hall meeting: the former declares "that the evening would show if we once more deserve to have a footing as Indians," and the latter points out, "that the movement is not only an index of the growing national self-consciousness of India, but is the first popular agitation graced by the blessings of the head of the Government of India and supported by all right-minded Englishmen."

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

An overcrowded public meeting was held this afternoon at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Maharajah of Burdwan to consider the position of the Indians in South Africa.

The President in the course of his address challenged anyone to say that Indians were happy in South Africa or that Mr. Gokhale's endeavours were not the finest examples of patriotism, noble-mindedness and chivalry. The reply of Lord Crewe to the Indian Deputation had not brought the same contentment or assurance that had been expected. The President thought that they ought to retaliate, for retaliation in the past had some effect.

In conclusion the President said: "In contrast with the silence of His Britannic Majesty's Government in England is the sympathy, and the sympathetic announcement of His Excellency Lord Hardinge in India. The Viceroy's speech has been criticised in some quarters particularly by the press abroad. With that we have no concern, but as president of this memorable meeting, I would be failing in the discharge of my duties if I were not to voice the gratitude and warm sentiments that we feel towards Lord Hardinge, for the most sympathetic and strong campaign that he has taken up, not by word but by deed also, towards the Indian sufferers in South Africa. He spoke out like a brave man, and we in India do not mind whether the man has been right in all his actions or not, for we know how to honour him when he does a brave deed. We will I am sure not fail to show our esteem and regard for Lord Hardinge for this latest proof of His Excellency's deep and genuine sympathy for Indians by according him a right royal welcome when he comes amidst us in about three weeks' time."

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the disabilities on Indians in South Africa supporting the Passive Resistance Movement, expressing indignation at the inhuman treatment of Indians and thanking the Viceroy.

Among others who took part were Nawab Ali Choudhri, Hon'ble Mr. Huq, Ambica Charan Mozumbar, R. D. Mehta, Rev. Melbourne, Rev. Hobland Hon'ble Mr. B. Chuckerbutty, Rai Hariram Goenku, and Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. An appeal was made for funds and about Rs. 20,000 were collected and promised at the meeting.

BOMBAY MILL-HANDS' MEETING.

The meeting of the millhands of Bombay was held on Saturday, at Tardeo under the presidentship of Mr. Gopal Bapuji Sawant to protest against the treatment of the Indians in South Africa. The meeting was attended by a large number of millhands and the following resolutions were passed:—

This Public meeting of the mill-hands of Bombay enters an emphatic protest against the unjust policy adopted by the Union Government of South Africa towards the Indians and against the attempts of the Union Government to bring about a collapse of the Passive Resistance movement which the Indians were driven as a last resort to start, by taking measures of cruelty and oppression unworthy of a civilized Government; and this meeting also protests in particular against the barbarities of flogging and shooting practised upon the Indian strikers who have been rendered leaderless and have been refused protection from the mine managers' oppression by the magistrates of the land.

This meeting expresses its profound admiration for the self-sacrifice and courage shown by the Indian Passive resisters under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi and expresses its heartfelt gratitude to those Europeans in South Africa, England and India who have lent their support to this movement. This meeting also expresses its extreme gratitude to our popular Viceroy Lord Harding for his sympathetic attitude towards our countrymen in South Africa and for strongly representing their cause to the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

This meeting strongly urges upon the Imperial Government the pressing necessity of intervening on behalf of the Indians so as to secure a withdrawal of the poll-tax and the removal of the offensive character of the marriage law and other disabilities of the, Indians, inasmuch as it was at the request of, and because of the inducements to Indians held out by the Imperial Government that the Indians were first sent to South Africa as indentured labourers and in as much as it is the Imperial Government alone who can effectively protect the Indians who are loyal and peace loving subjects of the British Empire, from the oppression practised upon them by subjects of another part of the same Empire.

This meeting of the mill-hands of Bombay requests the members of the Labour Party in the British Parliament to champion the cause of their voteless brothers, the Indian labourers, who form a large majority of those who are being persecuted in South Africa and who are seeking to have their wrongs righted by a resort to the method of strikes and whose attempt at self-defence is being met by whipping, shooting and other ways of terrorrisation. Also this meeting specially requests Mr. Ramsay MacDonald M.P., a leader of the Labour party who is at present in India and who has been so sympathetic to the Indian labourers to use his influence and abilities in support of our suffering brothers and sisters in South Africa.

MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTIE, Dec. 3.

A largely attended and crowded public meeting was held at Ganesh Theatre, Amraotie yesterday evening. Rao Bahadur Mudholker presided. Mrs. Joshi, Mrs. Mudholker, Mrs. Bhat and some other Hindu ladies of position attended and keenly watched the proceedings. Messrs. M. V. Joshi, Brahma, Y. G. Deshpande, Kane Jaywant, R. A. Despande, Chandwasker, M B. Sant, Shevade Jog, Shankarrao Bapat Bhangli, delivered stirring addresses rousing deep feeling. Messrs. Bedarkar, B W. Joshi and several other leading gentlemen attended. Pandit Palusker of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya in a speech announced that he would contribute half the proceeds of the musical performance he was giving that night to the S. African fund.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. Deep indignation at the inhuman methods employed in South Africa to put down the movement of "Passive Resistance" against harsh unjust laws, by the imprisonment of loyal, upright, honourable men of position for actively championing the cause of the people, by wholesale arrests and imprisonment of strikers, by turning mines into jails and miners into jailors, and the use of the lash and firearms, for refusal to return to work.

2. Fervent gratitude of citizens to His Excellency the Viceroy for his genuine and abiding sympathy for suffering Indians, and the statesmanlike and humane position taken by him to secure just treatment to them, and called upon the Imperial Government to support his demand for the appointment of a strong impartial committee fully representing Indians' interest to conduct an inquiry into the allegations of cruel treatment which obtained publicity and stated to be supported by affidavits.

3. Reaffirmed the resolutions passed at the meeting of 12th November, and appealed to the citizens to collect funds for afflicted countrymen in South Africa.

4. Authorize President to submit the resolutions by telegram to H. E. the Viceroy and copies to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and to the President of the South African Committee, Bombay.

NAVSARI PROTEST MEETING.

At the invitation of the Parsee High Priest and others, a mass meeting was held at the Luximan Hall under the Presidentship of Mahomedan High Sayid Pirzada Peyarisaheb, Chairman of the Navrasi Municipality on Sunday evening. The Chairman dwelt briefly on the position of Indians in South Africa and the attitude of the South African Government, Mr. Sutaria, Pleader, moved the first resolution expressed indignation against the Botha Government, and urged his hearers to help their oppressed countrymen. Dr. Nowrosji Desai seconded the resolution.

A Bania shroff proposed that subscription should be raised and sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" fund.

MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

At a public meeting in Hyderabad on the South African question, resolutions were passed expressing deep sympathy with the Indians in their heroic struggle against unjust laws; expressing utter abhorrence of the barbarous measures adopted by the Union Government and expressing the utmost gratitude to the Viceroy for his most endearing utterances; expressing the highest admiration for Mr. Gandhi and calling on all citizens to subscribe to the relief fund.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 3.

The Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha Poona have on behalf of the Sabha sent the following message of protest and gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"The Deccan Sabha, Poona, protest with indignation against the barbarous and degrading treatment given to their countrymen in South Africa, and record their deep conviction, that so long as the mere elementary rights of citizenship are denied to Indians in the Colonies, it is not possible for Indians to feel that they are responsible members of the British Empire.

They respectfully appeal to the Government of India to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the immediate necessity of taking steps to remove the grievances of their Indian brethren in South Africa.

They further take this opportunity to express to His Excellency the Viceroy their deep gratitude for his bold, sympathetic and statesmanlike utterance at Madras which has rendered great service to the Empire by helping the Imperial Government to realise the gravity of the situation.

ANOTHER ALSATIAN EPISODE.

LIEUTENANT SABRES LAME SHOEMAKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Another unpleasant affair between the military and the civilians occurred at Dettweiler, near Zabern, to-day. The lieutenant concerned in the affair at Zabern, named Foerstner, was leading a party of his men when he was recognised by the civilians and jeered. Lieutenant Foerstner drew his sword and sabred a lame shoemaker who was badly injured about the head.

STRASSBURG, Dec. 3.

At a conference of Burgo-masters of Alsace-Lorraine a resolution was passed protesting against the prejudice done to the authority of the State by the irresponsible behaviour of the military authorities of Zabern, and demanding protection.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

The "National-Zeitung," describing the latest affair at Zabern, says that the children hooted the soldiers and Lieutenant Foerstner tried to seize them. The youngsters bolted and the troops then turned to a group of youths who were looking on. The latter ran off, but a cripple was captured, and on offering resistance, was sabred and dragged, bleeding and half-conscious, to the Mayor's office where he was examined for two hours.

A young married couple have been arrested at Metz because the lady laughed as the soldiers passed.

STRAITS DINNER.

EX-GOVERNOR ON PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Straits Settlements dinner, last night, passed off most successfully.

Sir H. E. McCallum, Chairman, paid a tribute to the extraordinary progress of the Colony and peninsula, especially in the matter of communications, and to their patriotism in offering the battleship Malaya to the Empire. He declared that rubber planters required every help possible from Government.

HOME RULE SETTLEMENT.

LORD HALDANE'S APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Speaking at Birmingham, Lord Haldane denied that Mr. Asquith's tone had hardened on the subject of Home Rule.

The Premier was still ready to discuss amendments to the Bill.

Lord Haldane appealed to the Opposition leaders to cooperate with a view to settlement, but not to enter into negotiations with minds made up not to make concessions.

NEW ERA IN TURKISH NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

REORGANISATION OF DOCKYARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.

A contract has been signed with the Armstrong-Vickers groop for the reorganisation of the Turkish naval dockyards, including the construction of a naval base and floating dock in the Gulf of Ismid, which will mark a new era in the Turkish naval development.

It is stipulated that Turkish labour shall be employed as far as possible, and no foreigners, except British, may be engaged.

ARMY CANTEEN SCANDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is expected that the Army Canteen Court Martial will last for six weeks.

Major-General R. C. Maxwell is President of he Court, which will include the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck.

WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE OWNER DEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Stedall, the well-known racehorse owner.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 19,245-6-3.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amount already acknowledged ...	19,176	4	3
Suraj-U-Dwala for the mine hole victims ...	16	0	0
Mr. Reuben Solomon ...	15	0	0
Mr. Bhagilal Virchand Deepshaw...	15	0	0
"O. Justice where hast thou hid they face?" ...	7	0	0
Mr. G. V. Masur ...	5	0	0
Mr. C. S. S. Aiyar ...	5	0	0
Mr. T. G. Sabins ...	5	0	0
Mr. Sorabji M. Masani ...	1	0	0
A true friend ...	0	2	0
Total ...	19,245	6	3

JAPANESE BUDGET.

THREE MILLIONS FOR THREE YEARS FOR NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Dec. 2.

The final estimate of the rice crop is forty-eight million *koku*, being four per cent below the normal.

The draft of the Budget has been communicated to the Seiyukai Party which has approved the allocation of three millions sterling annually for three years for new Naval construction and one million for the relief of taxation.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGN.

DEFEAT ON QUESTION OF IMMUNITY OF RENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The French Government has been defeated by 290 votes to 265 on the question of the immunity of the new Rente from taxation.

The Government thereupon resigned. The Government advocated the immunity of the Rente.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

As all parties favoured the exemption from taxation of the new rente, in which form the great new loan will be issued, the defeat of Government was due to obscure causes, chiefly the desire of the Radicals, headed by M. Caillaux, to take revenge on M. Barthou for the passage of the Three Years' Military Service Bill, and his support of electoral reform, and the anxiety of the Radicals to secure power on the eve of the coming elections.

INDIAN POETESS.

TO UNDERGO A SERIOUS OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Naidu, the Indian poetess, is at present in a nursing home. She will undergo a serious operation to-morrow.

LONDON, Decr. 3.

Sir Alfred Fripp successfully operated on Mrs. Naidu, the Indian poetess, to-day. The patient is going on satisfactorily.

B. V. R. COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT.

That His Excellency the Governor takes a keen interest in volunteering and the volunteers was evinced by the fact that he paid a surprise visit to the Oval last evening with Lady Willingdon and the members of his staff. The Battalion had been drawn up and were waiting for the game of Polo to be finished in order to commence operations when His Excellency drove up in his motor-car.

The operations for the day were Battalion drill and in spite of the paucity in numbers of the rank and file, the volunteers went through the various manœuvres very creditably. The small number of cyclists ("E" Company) were especially noticeable, and it is a great pity that such a useful section should not boast of a larger number of followers.

After staying for a considerable length of time, His Excellency left, but not before expressing his satisfaction at the smartness shown by those of the Corps present. We trust that with such interest taken by the Governor the number of the Corp will reach that which the popular commander, Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, wishes to attain.

HUERTA'S "COLLAPSE."

U. S. POLICY OF PEACEFUL WATCHING.

REBELS MARCH ON MEXICO CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mexican rebel advices report that the Federals have evacuated the important town of Chihuahua, food and water being exhausted. The rebels are now marching thither with a view to advance upon Mexico City.

President Wilson in a Message to Congress declared that only one cloud was on the horizon, that hanging over Mexico. There could be no certain prospect of peace for America until President Huerta surrendered.

He affirmed that the United States was the friend and champion of constitutional Government, because in no other way could neighbours work out their own development in peace and liberty.

President Wilson continued: "Huerta is becoming completely isolated. Every day his power and prestige are crumbling. The collapse is not far away."

He believed that America would not be obliged to alter her policy of watchful waiting. When the end came they would see constitutional Government and order restored.

Turning to domestic affairs, President Wilson urged the speedy reform of the banking and currency system.

GENERAL SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF'S ARRIVAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief will reach Bombay by the 6th March, and General Sir O'Moore Creagh will leave for Europe on the following day, General Sir Beauchamp Duff will thus enter upon his office in Bombay and then return to Delhi.

No successor has been yet selected to succeed Sir Beauchamp Duff as Military Secretary to the India Office, though several well-known names are being mentioned for the post.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Alhough no detailed programme of the Viceroy's forthcoming tour to Calcutta is published yet, it is understood that Lord Hardinge will spend a busy week in the old Captial. His Excellency's arrival at Prince's Ghat will be public followed by a number of functions including a levee and an informal investiture. It is expected that a number of Government of India officials will be present in Calcutta during the Christmas week.

THE NEW P. M. O.

No appointment has been made in succession to Surgeon-General Sloggett as Principal Medical Officer in India. It is, however, believed in informed circles that Surgeon-General W. Babtie from the War Office is likely to be appointed as the head of the Medical Division at army headquarters of India.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Public Service Commission is having a brief recess during these days as they will leave Delhi for Simla on the 9th instant and begin taking evidence on the 13th. The Commission will thus meet the Viceroy before Lord Islington and the members leave Delhi.

It is understood that a medical entomologist will be appointed under the auspicies of the Indian research fund, and Dr. Avati an Indian is coming out from Home to take up this appointment.

THEATRE ACCOMODATION FOR BRITISH UNITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Decr. 3.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the provision of combined and separate theatres for British units in India as follows:—The provision in new cantonments of a combined theatre for British troops in a central position on the scale of 250 seats for every 1,000 men when the strength of the garrison aggregates 2,000 but less than 3,000 men, and when the garrison exceeds the latter number two combined theatres may be provided if necessary.

The provision of a separate theatre for the units shown in the annexure below, the seat to be provided being based on 25 per cent. of the strength. (1) when new lines are provided in an existing cantonment; (2) when new institute accommodation is required in existing lines and; (3) when existing accommodation for any particular unit requires reconstruction.

The following is an annexure group:—4 Batteries Royal Horse Artilley and Royal Field Artillery with Ammunition Columns 195 seats, 4 companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Inland) 140 seats, 4 companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast) 110 seats, Brigade of Royal Field Artillery or a group of three batteries Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery with a Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Column 145 seats, 3 companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Inland) 105 seats, 3 companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast) 85 seats, British Infantry Battation 250 seats British Cavalry Regiment 150 seats, head-quarters and 6 companies British Infantry 140 seats, head-quarters wing British Infantry 140 seats, detached wing British Infantry 110 seats.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

DEPRESSED MARKETS.

HARDWARE MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

LIABILITIES TEN LAKHS.

The Financial Markets of Bombay were in the same depressed condition yesterday and practically no business was done in any of the Markets. In the Share Markets, the prices in shares remained at a low figure and in view of the announcement made by a local paper that the directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank were making a call of Rs. 10 on their shares, these shares were quoted at one rupee.

There was a fall in the price of silver reported and the Pearl Market too has gone down a little.

A petition has been filed in the Insolvency Court by Tyebali Ismailji Esoofbhai, who was trading as a hardware merchant in the name of Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhai and Company, and Abdeally Abdul Kader to get the benefit of the Act. He shows his liabilities at ten lacs.

The petition filed by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal to adjudicate partners in the firm of Motilal Tejmul and Company was withdrawn, the debtors having come to an arrangement with their creditors. On their behalf it was stated to the Commissioner in insolvency that they had not cash in hand but they had assets more than their liabilities and they were securing their creditors.

On the application of a creditor, the firm of Kirsonchand Gopaldass consisting of Ratanlal Shivlal and others was adjudicated insolvent.

An application was made to the Judge sitting in insolvency to revoke the adjudication order made against the Alexandra Cinematograph Company on behalf of one of the partners, named Pitambardass Mohanlal, on the ground that the applicant had not committed any Act of insolvency. The application was dismissed with costs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

We understand that in view of several incorrect and misleading rumours that have been put in circulation, it has been determined by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, Ld. to call an informal meting of the shareholders of the Bank to enable them to receive whatever information they may desire to have, and to satisfy themselves as to the soundness of the Bank's position.

CALCUTTA, December 3.

The market for coal shares opened steady with good enquiry for favourite stock. Transactions reported were:—Bhalgora Rs. 22-2; Bhaskajuri Rs. 18-4 and 18-8; Jumoni Rs. 5-2; Kosoonda Rs. 18; Lakurka Rs. 17-12 and 18-8; Matigari annas 8 and 9; Sindia Rs. 13-12 and 14-0; South Govindpur Rs. 8-8 Standard (jute) were at Rs. 104 and 105.

SPECIE FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Decr. 3.

The P. and O. steamer Persia shipped £340,800 gold for India to-day.

USELESS MILITARY BUILDINGS.

POWER OF SALE OR DEMOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Decr. 3.

The Government of India have delegated to General Officers Commanding Divisions and independent Brigades power to sanction the sale or demolition of useless military buildings borne on the books of the Military Works Services, or where constructed at the expense of the Army estimates subject to to the following conditions:—

(a) That the book value of the building does not exceed Rs. 2,500.

(b) If the building has to be replaced that it is an authorised one, that the cost of replacement will not exceed Rs. 2,500, and that the General Officer Commanding will find necessary funds from the grant for minor works or the hutting grant as the case may be.

(c) That no question to transfer of any military land is involved.

(d) That it has been ascertained from Local Governments or administrations concerned that the buildings no longer wanted for military purposes are also not required by them.

LOYAL NORTH LANCS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 3.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, arrived from Poona, by rail via Belgaum this morning.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

PRACTICAL TRAINING AS ENGINEERS.

LARGER OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. C. E. Mallet's annual report gives details of the increasing activities of the Indian Students' Department in manifold ways.

He estimates the number of students now in the United Kingdom at between 1,600 and 1,700. Of these 144 are under the guardianship of his department.

One of the chief difficulties is to provide for the increasing number of engineering students facilities for practical work. He points out that many English students have to seek such facilities abroad, and says that it is unfortunate that students desiring ultimately to make railways, bridges and roads leave India, where opportunities exist, for England, where such opportunities are more rarely found. It would be a great assistance, adds Mr. Mallet, if the Railways and Public Works Department in India would afford Indian students such facilities which are so difficult to obtain here.

The expenses of the year chargeable to Indian revenues amount to £5,973, which, Mr. Mallet says, is not a heavy price to pay if it results in sending back to India as leaders of the younger generation a body of well-equipped, well-educated men with many friendships in England and every reason to recall their experiences here with gratitude and pleasure.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The India Office announces that the London advisory committee for Indian students has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Mr. Mirza Ali Baig, Mr. Abdul Latif and Major Sinha, to investigate the alleged grievances of Indian students in Britain, with a view to making representations to Lord Crewe for such redress as may be practicable.

BIPLANE FATALITY.

NAVAL COMMANDER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Captain Lushington, Commander of the Naval Wing, was killed to-day at Eastchurch in a biplane accident.

Captain Fawcett was piloting the aeroplane. He was slightly injured.

Mr. Churchill made several flights with Captain Lushington so recently as Saturday, Mr. Churchill himself piloting during one flight.

The aeroplane in which Captain Lushington was killed side-slipped fifty feet from ground.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS LEAVE GREECE.

FAREWELL LUNCHEON: FAREWELL SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Decr. 3.

The Minister of Marine gave a farewell luncheon to-day to the British and French Admirals. Sir Berkeley Milne, responding to the toast, foresaw for the Greek navy a future as glorious as was the past history of Geeece.

The Fleets leave to-day.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORAL.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" says in order to allay local anxiety in Zanzibar, it is officially announced that the Protectorate is to be administered by the British Resident under the general control of the Governor of British East Africa, who has been appointed High Commissioner of the Sultanate. In other respects the two Protectorates remain distinct.

SALE OF BEHAR OPIUM.

A LARGE DECREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

At yesterday's opium sale, 100 chests of Behar opium were offered for sale. The price realised per chest was Rs. 1,530, the proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,53,000. Four hundred and seventy-five chests of Benares opium were offered and as in the case of Behar opium, the only price offered was Rs.1,530 per chest, giving a total of Rs. 7,26,750. The total proceeds of the whole sale amounted to Rs. 8,79,750. The large decrease is ascribed to the fact that a very large number of chests will be sold next month.

SHOOTING INCIDENT AT LONAVLA.

FIERY ITALIAN USES REVOLVER.

CLEVER ARREST IN BOMBAY.

A startling incident, in which an Italian's hot blood and fighting spirit got him into trouble, is reported from Lonavla. It appears that one Paula Betoni, a miner employed in the Tata Hydro Electric works at Sherata bordering on the outskirts of Lonavla, had a quarrel with his time-keeper named Shiv Prasad, a Hindu, in the course of which the Italian losing his temper drew out a revolver and fired three shots at the time-keeper, which fortunately did not hit the mark.

The Italian was immediately mobbed and disarmed by the other employees. The latter, however, being all Indian labourers of weak physique could not retain their hold of the sturdy, robust Italian who after a brief struggle managed to escape and absconded.

The Poona Police were informed of the affair and Sergeant Condon was deputed to trace the delinquent to Bombay. Not knowing the man by sight, nor having any description as to his identity, Sergeant Condon was unsuccessful.

Yesterday, however, Inspector Favel of the C.I.D., arrested an Italian whom he saw loitering at the New Alexandra Docks, when he proved to be the very man that Sergeant Condon was trying to trace.

From his statements it appears that Betoni had been employed as an overseer and was in charge of a tunnel which was under construction He had been in service for about eight months during which period he was always quarrelling with his time-keeper and had become prejudiced against the man. Betoni alleged that the latter was always up to underhand tricks which he could not tolerate and that bitter enmity existed between the two. On the day in question the time-keeper was more impertinent than ever which resulted in Betoni firing at him but with what intent has yet to be proved. Betoni who is a man of about forty years of age has been in India for the last eight years working as a miner in the Kolar Gold Fields and other places. In March last he got employment in the Tata Hydro Electric Works and was drawing Rs. 300 and with overtime clearing about Rs. 500 per mensem.

He was deported to Poona last night under escort to stand his trial before the district magistrate.

BARRACKPORE MAGISTRATE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Before the District Magistrate of Alipore, an application was made on behalf of Sheo Churan, a servant of Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor of Calcutta charging Captain Walker, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, with assault.

Mr. Hume is away on leave, and at his house 5, Riverside, Barrackpore, Mr. Justice Woodroffe is now residing. Captain Walker lives at the next house. It is alleged that on Sunday noon, Captain Walker was going by the public road when he found a goat belonging to the complainant grazing by the side of the road. It is alleged that he untied the goat inside the compound of his house in order to send it to the pound. At that moment the complainant went up to Captain Walker and prayed that the goat might be returned to him. The Cantonment Magistrate, according to the story, assaulted the complainant with his fists and kicked him. The latter says he ran away and entered the bungalow of Mr. Hume, where the accused followed him and assaulted him again.

At this stage Mr. Justice Woodroffe came out of the bungalow and remonstrated with Captain Walker who then let the complainant go. The District Magistrate after examining the complainant directed the Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore to enquire into the matter and report.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Lieut. Freeland, No .61, Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, vacant next January.

Captain Wigram, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed a general staff officer, 3rd grade, at Army Head-quarters.

Lieut-Colonel, R. C. Bell, 38th Horse, is appointed second in command of that regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel, H. A. D. Fraser, Deputy Director, Military Works, has been selected as State Engineer, Kashmir, in succession to Colonel Joly De Lotbiniere.

Captain J. L. Philips, 26th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Secundrabad, is transferred to the 56th Battery, R, F. A., at Brighton.

Major H. D. De Pree, R.A., has been selected as professor at the Staff College, Quetta vacant in January, next.

The following officers have been permitted to retire:—Lieut.-Colonel, H. Parkin, I.A., from 10th December; Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Baker, I.M.S., from 24th December; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Gray, I.M.S., from 24th October; Major E. F. Hood, 7th Rajputs, from 1st January, 1914, Captain D. J. Pritchard, 4th Cavalry, from 16th February, 1914.

Lieutenant V. P. Norman, I.M.S., is transferred to the temporary half pay list from 12th November, 1913.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

POLICY HOLDER SIMULATES DEATH.

AMAZING EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The Benares insurance fraud case was resumed yesterday when a number of witnesses were examined.

One of them, Dhiranisankar Bhattacharji said he had kown Suranath for about 10 years. Suranath told him about a paying business for which he would demand his help. He then disclosed to him the plan of declaring the false death of Baroda and of getting a lump sum from the Insurance Company. Suranath asked witness to help Baroda during his absence. Suranath left for Calcutta. Baroda's letters used to come to his care. Three or four days after Suranath and Mukhoda returned, Suranath proposed to cary out the plan already promised. Amarnath was asked to procure meat and pumkin for the purpose. Next day Suranath informed him of Baroda's illness. There he saw him lying on the floor. He and Amarnath brought a charpoy. Baroda was then brought down. He came on his feet, he lay on the charpoy and was covered. Suranath and Kali Krishna then turned up and the charpoy was then carried to the ghat by Amarnath, Suranath, Mukhoda, Kali Krishna and witness at 2 a.m. Baroda was alive on the charpoy. Amarnath and Kali Krishna went away. He sent away that Domes" saying that they did not know how to fire the pyra. Baroda then got up and sat on a chabutra there. Witness then put the bundle of meat on the pyre. He and Mukhoda remained till the meat was burnt and Suranath took away Baroda in the guise of a female.

SUN-BONNET GIRL IN TEARS AND SMILES.

AUSTRALIAN FATHER CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

A little girl in a sun-bonnet was a pretty and at times pathetic figure in the witness-box at Bow-street on November 10, writes the "Daily News and Leader." Her name was Mercia Weaver, and her age about eight years.

Her father, Alfred Vaughan Weaver, aged 48, a boot manufacturer, of Perth, Australia, was charged with abducting her. He was arrested at Folkestone, on the authority of a cablegram to the English police from Perth.

When Mercia went into the box to give evidence she began to cry, and for some minutes neither the magistrate nor the usher could persuade her to say anything. But presently she pointed to the dock and said: "He is my daddy."

"He is really your father?" asked the magistrate.

The child seemingly surprised at the question, replied, "Of course."

A few headshakings and an "I don't know" answered other questions, but by this time the magistrate had succeeded in bringing a little smile to the child's pretty face.

"She is my child without a doubt. There has been no question about that up to the present," declared defendant. "She has not been educated very well, and I brought her to England to take her to school. The case has arisen through painful domestic trouble, which should not have extended so far as this. There have been certain home differences which ought not to have brought me to this Court. I cannot understand it. You might just as well say you have a right to charge me with abducting my right hand."

Detective-Sergeant Hambrook said he gathered from the defendant that he was separated from his wife, and that she had the custody of the child.

The Defendant: My concious is quite clear.

The Magistrate: I should have thought so, but one does not know.

The defendant said that his wife was a woman of standing. He lost his money through speculating, and she would then have no further regard for him.

The magistrate directed the case to be put back for a little while, and told the child to "trot along with your father." Mercia, looking quite happy now, walked round to the dock and took hold of the defendant's hand as he left the dock.

The couple reappeared later, and the magistrate at once announced a remand for one week, offering to accept bail in £50.

Mr. Weaver replied that he would try to get into touch with his only friend in England—a workman whom he befriended in Australia.

When the police raised a question as to the care of the child during the remand, defendant again mentioned the workman of whom he had spoken, and said he was of a fatherly disposition.

"You must do the best you can," replied the magistrate. "I am afraid the little one will have to go to the work-house until you are in a position to take her out."

VICEROY AT ALWAR.

CEREMONIAL VISITS.

AN AFTERNOON DRIVE.

ALWAR CITY, December 3.

The Viceregal train arrived at Alwar at 12-30 this morning. His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar met Their Excellencies on the platform: there were also present Sir Elliot Colvin A.G.G., Colonel Bannerman Political Agent, Major Gough 1st Assistant to the A. G. Captain Neale Assistant to Colonel Bannerman, Lieut. Col. Watson, Acting Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, Major Ferguson Davy, Captain Hartley and the members of His Highness' suite.

His Excellency shook hands with everyone and then proceeded to inspect the guard of honour composed of 100 men of the Imperial Service Infantry with band and colours. After which the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and His Highness drove in state-carriages to the Lansdowne Palace where Their Excellencies will reside during the visit. The escort for the procession was composed of a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers.

VISIT TO STUD FARM.

After lunch His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by his suite paid a ceremonial visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Lansdowne Palace, which was returned by the Viceroy at 3-15 p.m. at the Banch Bilas Palace. At 4-15 Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness went out for a motor drive. A halt was first made at His Highness' stud farm in order to see about 60 yearlings, two-year and three-year-olds fed. These all came galloping down a lane from out of a gate which had been opened at the top and taking five fences on the way arrived at the feeding troughs. All the stock jumped beautifully.

From here Their Excellencies motored to the Pheal Khana stopping for five minutes *en route* at the Purjan Behar where the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge received a bouquet from the head gardener. At the Pheal Khana were drawn up 30 of His Highness' elephants with their state-howdahs and trappings. His Excellency motored back to the palace after this and left again at 5-30 to shoot a panther which has been located about 5 miles out from the town. There is a quiet dinner to-night at Lansdowne Palace.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker, Architects of Imperial Delhi, arrived in Delhi from England on the 30th November.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Cutch Durbar of the Anjar Bhachan section of the Cutch State Railway a length of 23.75 miles.

No official communique has been yet issued regarding the Kahror "Begar" Commission but the report seems to be correct and confirmed by enquiries in proper quarters.

Mr. W. I. Cooke, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of State Railways (on furlough) is permitted at his own request to resign the services of Government from the 13th October, 1913.

Mr. Gait's census report will be ready for pesentation before the end of this month. The time taken in compiling it has been somewhat less than in the case of the Indian census of 1901.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a railway on 5 feet 8 inches gauge from Mandra to Bhon, a distance of 46.5 miles by the agency of the North Western Railway on behalf of the Mandra Bhon Railway Company.

The Mogul room in the Fort at Delhi, arranged in accordance with the idea of showing how palace quarters were furnished in the time of Shahjehan, is now practically ready. It should prove of much interest to visitors.

3 Up Mail and No. 3 troop special met in **collision at Gagaria station between Luni and Hyderabad on the early morning of the 30th ultimo. Three soldiers were injured, they are progressing favourably. The line was cleared and both trains resumed their journeys at 5 p. m.**

It is stated on reliable authority that the Local Government has passed orders on the Kahror Begar Commission Enquiry, reducing Chudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on suspension to Inspectorship of fourth grade and dismissing Sub-Inspector Mahomed Sarwar from the service. It is stated Ghulam Rasool intends to resign his appointment.

At a meeting of the European Defence Association it was agreed, with only one dissentient, to change the name to European Association. An Amendment proposed by Mr. Fassie to change it to European Rights Association was dropped for want of a seconder. In a speech proposing the change the chairman, Mr. Dudley Myers, pointed out that the old term was highly inappropriate to-day. It suggested antagonism, and appeared to indicate a narrow rather than a broad line of policy and action.

The following "Press Communique" has been issued:—"His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to grant commissions to the undermentioned Imperial Cadets who have undergone three years training in the Imperial Cadet Corps and have qualified themselves to receive commissions as officers of His Majesty's Army:—Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, grandson of Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepar; Munwar Savai Singji and Kunwar Daji Raj, nephews of His Highness the Jam of Ravanamar Bombay.

BLOOD RITUAL TRIAL

REMARKABLE CLOSING SCENES.

BEILISS'S EMOTION AT HIS RELEASE.

Reuter wired as follows to the London papers on Monday, 10th Nov. from Kieff, the scene of the Russian Ritual murder case:—

"Beiliss is not guilty, but the murder was committed in the Zaitseff Works."

Such was the verdict returned shortly after six o'clock this evening by the jury, after two hours' deliberation.

When Beiliss was taken out of the prisoners' room of the court for the last time and brought along the dingy corridor, it was seen that the guard had been increased. Five soldiers and two officers entered the dock with him. Beiliss was outwardly calm.

The court was crowded, but the deepest silence followed the entry of the president and the other judges. The jury then filed in and the foreman advanced a few paces from the box and read the verdict.

Beiliss was standing with his hands resting on the dock rails. He seemed to be in a state of coma, but striving to collect his wits and to comprehend what was being said. When he realised the meaning of the verdict he fell back into his seat and sobbed convulsively. His counsel approached the dock and warmly shook his hand.

The most stringent precautions had been taken to prevent any unauthorised person from gaining access to the court, and the police were in great force.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

While the jury were deliberating, the memorial service for the murdered boy, Yuschinsky, was being held in the Saint Sofia Cathedral, within a stone's-throw of the court. The cathedral was thronged. The Bishop delivered an allocution in which he dwelt upon the awful crime which the authorities had most minutely investigated. He urged the congregation to conform to the Court's decision, whatever it might be.

All the afternoon the main streets of Kieff were crowded. After the verdict was announced the police dispersed numerous gatherings all over the city.

There is an uneasy feeling abroad, for it is not known what capital the "Black Hundred" will attempt to make out of the jury's finding that the murder was perpetrated in the Zaitseff brickworks. This will probably be represented as equivalent to stating that it was committed by the Jews.

Up to the time of telegraphing, however, there have been no disorders.

Detachments of Cossacks and rural guards are stationed in the Jewish quarters.

GOVERNOR'S PROMISE.

The Governor of Kieff convened the representatives of the Jews this morning, and assured them that all attempts to provoke disorders would be immediately suppressed by armed force He called upon the Jews on their side to eschew jubilant demonstrations in the event of the acquittal of Beiliss, or demonstrations and protests in the event of his condemnation.

When the Court assembled this morning the proceedings opened with the summing-up of the President. He referred to the frightful tortures inflicted upon Yushinsky, and said that it might seem strange that, although the murder was committed by several persons, Beiliss was alone in the dock; but it must be remembered that he was the only person against whom there was sufficient evidence to put him on his trial. If Beiliss were found guilty he was threatened with from ten years' penal servitude to a life sentence; but neither the law nor society could afford to be lenient in the case of such a crime.

The President went over all the evidence, and said that everything pointed to the fact that the murder was perpetrated in the suburb of Lukianovka, where the Zaitseff works are situated. He rejected the theory that it was committed at Vera's flat by Vera's gang, saying that there was not sufficient reason apparent and no motive for such cruelty as had been inflicted upon the boy. He also dismissed the sensational evidence of the Diakonoff sisters, which fastened the guilt upon Vera. He cited the few persons who had given direct evidence against Beiliss, and concluded by declaring that, in pronouncing upon the guilt or innocence of Beiliss, the jury must bear in mind the possibility of religious fanaticism.

If, he said, they admitted that the body was drained of blood, that the blood was collected, that Jewish fanatics existed who were committing such crimes, and that Beiliss was one of them, then Beiliss must be condemned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY.

The President first submitted a single question to the jury, in the following form: "Did Mendel Beiliss, in conspiracy with other persons yet undiscovered, and with the deliberate intention of taking his life for motives of religious fanaticism, seize Andrew Yushinsky on March 25, 1911, in the Zaitseff brickyard, and drag him into the works? Did the accomplices of Beiliss there kill him, with his knowledge and consent, having tied his hands and closed his mouth by pressure, and inflict upon him with a pointed weapon two distinct groups of wounds, in the head first and in the body afterwards, causing lesions in various veins and arteries, attended by prolonged and distressing suffering, and draining from the body about five glasses of blood.

At the instance of counsel for the "partie civile," this question was divided into two distinct parts, and as finally submitted to the jury the first of these asked whether it was proved that the crime as described in detail, with the mention of the flowing out of five glasses of blood, was perpetrated on the premises of the Zaitseff brickworks belonging to the Jewish surgical hospital.

Beiliss's name was not mentioned in this question, to which the jury replied in the affirmative. The second question relating to Beiliss's guilt and the motives of religious fanaticism was answered in the negative. Counsel for the defence protested against the mention of the Zaitseff works as the scene of the crime. Beiliss will remain in the prison to-night.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MAHALAPA KRISHNA SHETTI AND ANOTHER *v.* PADMANABH GOVIND PRABHU.

The applicants in this case were the defendants in a suit No. 406 of 1910, filed by one Padmanabh Govind Prabhu for the recovery of a certain amount of money on promissory notes executed by the applicants and the applicants who alleged that they had paid off the amount and obtained a receipt from the plaintiff, pleaded accordingly and produced the said receipt. The subordinate Judge who tried the suit held that the payment was not made and the receipt was not genuine and he sanctioned the prosecution of the applicants under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the charge of possessing and making use of a forged document without holding a preliminary inquiry.

The applicants approached the High Court under its Revisional Jurisdiction and prayed that the order should be set aside. They said that the lower court had made the order without any evidence showing that the document was a forged document. It was wrongly held that the conduct of the applicants with regard to the production of the receipt was suspicious.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments, discharged the rule.

Mr. Short with Mr. P. N. Vinekar appeared for the applicants. The Government Pleader and Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the opponents.

DISPUTE REGARDING LAND.

CASE REMANDED TO LOWER COURT.

VIRBHADRYA RUDRAYA AND ORS. *v.* SHIVRUDRAYA PARUTAYA AND OTHERS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The plaintiffs-appellants sued to recover from the defendants possession of the plaint land, alleging that the land in suit was the self-acquired property of their grand-father Doddavirbhadraya and was given by him to his separated brother Sannavirbhadraya for enjoyment for life, as he had no means of earning his livelihooo. Sannavirbhadraya accordingly enjoyed the land for some years and then died, then his widow Basawa began to enjoy it with Doddavirbhadraya's permission. When Doddavirbhadraya died in 1876 the plaintiff's father Rudraya asked Basawa to deliver the land in his possession, but that as Basawa also had no means of living, she took the land from him for her maintenance till her death, and passed to him an agreement on the 24th of April 1878 to that effect. On Rudraya's death the plaintiffs became the owner of the reversion. About five or six years ago Basawa left the village by letting the land to the first defendant who was in possession since then. As Basawa did not wish to return to her village, she had, by a registered deed dated the 13th of February, 1909, surrendered to the plaintiffs her right to enjoy the land for her right. The plaintiffs then demanded possession from the first defendant, but he claimed to be the owner of the land and refused to deliver it in the plaintiffs' possession.

DEFENDANT DENIES CLAIM.

The first defendant denied the claim, contending that the land in suit was not the self-acquired property of Doddavirbhadraya. The first defendant's father Parvataya, plaintiffs' grandfather Doddavirbhadraya, and one Ayapa and one Sannavirbhadraya were four undivided brothers. The whole land, of which the land in suit formed a part belonged to them jointly. At a partition between them the northern portion fell to the share of Doddavirbhadraya and Ayapa and the southern half i.e., the portion in suit fell to the share of Parvataya and Sannavirbhadraya. After Sannavirbhadraya's death, the land in suit was enjoyed by Parvataya since whose death the defendant No. 1 was enjoying it by survivorship. The plaintiffs or their father or grandfather had no right to that were never in possession of it. The land was not given to Sannavirbhadraya had Basawa for their maintenance and was never enjoyed by them. The defendant No. 1 had no knowledge of the agreement said to have been passed by Basawa to Rudraya.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel, remanded the case to the lower court to determine the following issues:—

(1) Did Basawa convey her interest as a Hindoo widow to the plaintiffs-appellants.

(2) Was the plaintiffs-appellants' claim time-barred.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs-appellants.

Mr. Mulgamker appeared for the respondents.

VALID ADOPTION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RACHAPP SUBRAO JADAR *v.* SHIDAPPA VENKATRAO JADAR.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the District Judge of Belgaum, who dismissed the respondent's (original plaintiff's) suit with costs.

The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he was the lawfully adopted son of one Venkatrao, deceased, and was therefore entitled to his property. He also sued for an injunction to restrain the defendant from obstructing him in the enjoyment of the said property.

The arguments of Counsel lasted for the whole day. Their Lordships received judgment.

Mr. Raikes with Mr. Jayakar instructed by Mr. Bhadkamkar and Mr. Padhye appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the respondent.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

31-13, 636-11—Madh. K. and C., Chhaginlal Balkissondas v. Jainarayen Kanhialal a firm, Malvi H. M. and R.

45-13, 563-13—Little and Co., Narrandas Canji a firm v. Dewji Khetsey Jetha and anr., Ard. H. D. and Co.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For judgment on application for carriage of winding up Petitions (in Chambers).

In the matter of Indian Coys' Act VI of 1882 and in re The Indian Specie Bank, Ld.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Cos' Act VI of 1882 Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and anr Patell & Ez J. O. 1st Nov. 1913 Mehta and D Part Heard 21st Nov. 1913 Mansukhlal J H & Co Payne & Co Matubhai J and M J A Valles Daphtary F and D Dikshit and P Little and Co.

For Consent Decree between Plaintiff and 1st Defendant (in Court.)

948-07—Hiralal & Co. Shri Chandra Prabhavati Babaji Maharaj v. Shriman Goswami, Shri Jog Tikayet Shri Govindlalji Maharaj & Co. Bhai K & G.

For further directions and costs on acting Asst. Commissioner's Report (in Court.).

882-08—Captain & V The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Furdunji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdunji & ors. Unwalla P & P Matubhai J & M Shamrao M & H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo Widow v. Ranchordas Dharsi & ors. Little & Co. Part Heard.

1245-12—Mulji & Nana Yesoo Padwal v Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co Part Heard 4th Nov. 1913.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Sm. B. and C., The Advocate-General of Bombay and anr. v. Dayabhai Tapedas and ors., Ragh. N. and Co., Edg. G. W. and Co.

For hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. and C., Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwole, Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General Bombay & anr. v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K & G Matu J. & M., (for further hearing).

621-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v. Shyanlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C.

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Jaganith Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-13—Jamsetji R & D Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

51-13—Mulla and M Messrs Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamnabai widow and anr. Dastur and Co.

509-11—Ardashir H D & Co. Esmail Molla and anr v. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Sufferey & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Little & Co Payne & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Manecklal & T.

234-13—Man. J H & Co Sonoo Pamji Khopkar ors. v Luxman Pamji and ors Tyabjee D & Co Dubash and Co.

259-13—Dikshit and P Shejmal Maguaji v. Janardan Balkrishna Bhatodekar and anr Sabnis and G.

300-13—Dastur and Co Hathibhai Cullanji v. Versoy Poonja and anr. Madhowji K & C Motichand and D.

332-13—C P D Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy v. Rahim Jusub Shroff D & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

761-13—Jam R & D Sunderdas Vassanji v. Chaturbhuj Calleanji a firm Bhimji & Co.

Long Causes.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

1280-12—Dikshit and P., Khanderao Nana Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors., Daph. F. and D., Mulji and Th.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Manecklal Ghellabhai Manekla and Ty.

390-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

911-13—Payne & Co. Tullockchand & Shapurji a firm v. Seth Doolychand Harsuk Dass Captain & V.

932-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Messrs. Warden & Co. a firm v. Sulleman Jaffer Mistry Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

763-13—Patell and Ez. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehangir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw and D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Framji Kharas & ors. Pestonji R K & Co. Bhimji & Co. Jehangir M & S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr. Patell and Ez. Mirza M and M.

O. S. 791-13—Kanga and S Hassonally Moledina v B N Lang and others Raghavaya N and Co Shamrao M & H.

109-13—Motichand & D Muncherji Byramji v Limji Nowroji Bavaji v Pestonji R K & C.

277-13—Motichand and D Sakinabai and ors v Noorbhoy Abdulhussein & ors. Payne and Co.

125-06—Nanu H and Co. Mulji Haridas v Lalji Umersey and ors. Little & Co. Nanu H & Co.

806-13—Crawford B & Co John Martin v Charles Harry Rogers and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1015-13—Jamsedjee R and D Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mansoor v Mogul Haideralli Gulam Husein D J Mantri.

385-13—Malvi H M & R R D Sethna v Manoredas Harakchand & ors Jamsetjee R and D.

378-13 D J Mantri Frederick Hannibai de Brito v Jehangir R Patell Patell & Ez.

382-13—D. J Mantri the same v the same and anr. Patell & Ez.

398-13—E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council v A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

403-13—Captain & N Lukhamsey Hirji Meisheri v The All India United Insurance Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

419-13—Forbes & Co Sebastian Domingos v Quinny Pedro Domingos Quinny Southam B & Co.

346-13—Little & Co Messrs Weld & Co a firm v Kashiram Raochordas Tyabji D & Co.

425-13—Unwella P & P Jehangir Cursetji Bhapse v Gopaldas Navnitdas Harilal & Co.

427-13—Patell & Ez. Gulam Hossein Abdullag and anr. v Abdul Kayam Abdul Hoosim and anr. Mano J. H. & Co.

316-13—Dubash & Co. Cursetji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla v. Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla & ors. Motichand & D Man J H & Co.

M.P.'S SHOTS AT A BURGLAR.

NARRATIVE BY SIR J. BETHELL.

Burglars forced an entry into Park House, Wanstead, the residence of Sir John Bethell, Liberal M.P., for the Romford Division of Essex, early on the morning of Nov. 11. They were heard and disturbed by Sir John, who shot one of the intruders as he ran across the lawn, but the man and his accomplices escaped.

Describing the affair to a "Daily Mail" representative, Sir John said: "I returned from addressing a political meeting at Dagenham at 10-45. I was engaged in my study for about an hour, and then went to bed. I generally read in my bedroom, and on this occasion did not turn out the light until twenty minutes past twelve. At 1-30 I was aroused by a sound resembling that of silver being moved, which came from the dining-room, directly underneath my bedroom. I got up at once and went into my dressing-room and got a six-chambered revolver. Then I went to the upper hall, and heard the gentlemen operating in the dining-room.

"I returned to my room and threw up the window overlooking the room beneath, above the French window of the dining-room. I realised that if I went into the dining-room the men would bolt, and that I would be unable to get into touch with them. I fired into the air from my window and watched. A man appeared from the dining-room. He was wearing a black cap and black clothes, and rubber shoes. In his right hand he carried what I took to be a revolver or a jemmy. The moon was shining brightly, and I could see a distance of a hundred yards.

"I called 'Hands up!'" but he tried to bolt, and I fired at his legs and hit him. He wheeled round but resumed running. I fired again and hit him, but he still ran, and escaped, I imagine, into the forest, which comes up to within a short distance of that side of the lawn. On the north side are the golf links, and on the south side a shrubbery and the road.

"The other men escaped by the kitchen door into the shrubbery, where I afterwards found, wrapped up in a large table-cloth, silver candlesticks, serviette rings, and other silver articles, to the value of about £100. With the exception of a silver fing they had dropped most of their booty. Most of my plate is in a strong-room in the basement.

"There were four men in all. Three went into the house while the other kept watch. It was he who gave the alarm when he heard my window go up, by making a noise like a child's moan. The men tried unsuccessfully to enter by the drawing-room window, and they then turned their attention to the kitchen door, which they forced."

Sir John added that the man he shot was about ten yards away, and about fifteen when he fired the second shot. "I am a practised shot, and could have killed him had I wished, but I only tried to stop him from running. I am told I was justified in shooting."

Summoned by telephone, several detectives arrived on bicycles, but could not trace the burglars. Lady Bethell and a governess were in the house, in addition to the servants, and were aroused by the firing.

Park House stands in large grounds. Eigteen months ago burglars broke into the stables and left with a horse and a victoria, together with a number of motor tyres, but they were captured. Last week, there were two burglaries within half a mile of Sir John's house.

CHANCELLOR NOT A PLEASURE.

Listening to a speech by Mr. Lloyd George cannot, according to railway officialdom, be regarded as a pleasure. On the occasion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's visit to Middlesbrough on Nov. 8, a large number of Sunderland Liberals journeyed to Teeside and applied to the North-Eastern Railway Company for conveyance at pleasure party rates. The request, says the "Standard," was refused with an intimation that the object of the journey could not be considered pleasure, and that had the application been made under the auspices of the Middlesbrough and Oldham Athletic football match, played in the town the same day, tickets would have been issued at reduced fares.

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The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

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Electro-plate on hard metal
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Of this design we have sold all boxes received. A fresh stock is coming. Rs. 75.

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One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamons, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis down to the plebian throng, real leaf-gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose, will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

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Best electro-plate on Nickel Silver ... .. 75.
Sterling Silver ... ,, 280.

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UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St, BOMBAY

SAFETY AT SEA.

CONFERENCE OF GREAT NATIONS.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

OPENING MEETING AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

The International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea was opened at the Foreign Office on Nov. 12, by Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, who read the following message from the King:—

I will ask you to convey on my behalf a most cordial welcome to the delegates of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. The question which they are about to consider is one in which I take a special interest, for it closely affects the lives and welfare of vast numbers of my subjects, and, as a sailor, I have had personal experience of many of the matters which will come under the consideration of the conference.

An international agreement on the measures necesary to remove or decrease the perils of the sea would confer untold benefit on humanity throughout the world, I earnestly trust that the labours of the conference to achieve this end may be crowned with success.

The primary object of the conference is to secure uniform laws and regulations amongst maritime nations on safety in construction of ships, life-saving appliances, and the safety of navigation. These three subjects are subdivided as follows:—

Assistance to ships in distress

Wireless installation on ships.

Class of vessels to be fitted and range of apparatus.

Bulkheads and watertight compartments

Lifeboats' design, construction, and space per person.

Manning of lifeboats.

Boat drill and fire drill.

Manning of ships.

Fire-extinguishing appliances.

Organisation of crews for dealing with emergencies.

The nations represented at the conference, which is being held in the famous Conference-room at the Foreign Office and is expected to last a month, are Great Britain, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, while Australia, Canada, and New Zealand have sent their own delegates. The sittings of the conference are to be private.

"GREAT AND NOBLE WORK."

In welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government, Mr. Buxton, according to the official report, said:—"Few international conferences have ever had a greater and a nobler work entrusted to their hands. Much has been done in the past by the maritime Powers with a view to secure, or at least to increase, the safety of life at sea. But much still remains to be done. The terrible disaster to the Titanic, to which this conference largely owes its origin, gave food for thought to the whole civilised world, and brought home the fact that too much confidence, shared by all, had been placed in the scheme of construction of the great modern ocean-going passenger steamer."

There were important problems, proceeded Mr. Buxton, connected both with the pasenger vessels making short voyages and with cargo ships which deserved the fullest and the most careful consideration; but in order to keep the scope of the conference within rasonable limits and to enable the more immediate and urgent questions to be discussed and solved it would appear advisable that, generally speaking, the attention of the conference should be specially directed to safety of life on ocean-going passenger steamers.

Mr. Buxton expressed the fervent hope not only that an agreement would be arrived at by this conference in the interests of the safety of those at sea, but also that the resolutions adopted would not be regarded as the outcome of a merely philosophical debate, but that full effect would be given to them at the earliest possible moment. "If the desired result is attained," he added "the conference will be able to claim that its labours have been of incalculable value. The conference will also, I am sure, have served another wider, but scarcely less important purpose. International good will is best founded, can only be founded, on mutual understanding and appreciation, and this conference will by the mutual intercourse and exchange of views which will take place between the delegates help materially towards peace and good will amongst nations.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY.

"The duty of international co-operation in rendering assistance to a vessel in distress is already recognised to the full. It was strikingly shown the other day in the case of the Volturno. The rescuing ships that without a moment's hesitation, hurried to her assistance, and whose officers and crews one and all rendered great services with conspicuous courage, carried the flags of no less than five different countries. Incidents like that of the Volturno, international conferences, and international intercourse generally, all, I firmly believe, tend to international amity."

Dr. von Koerner, the chief German representative, speaking in French, expressed gratitude for the King's gracious good wishes and Mr. Buxton's cordial welcome. The German Emperor, he said, was the first to suggest the idea of an international conference which should embody the conclusions which the loss of the Titanic bought out and the British Government had realised the idea for them.

Lord Mersey, who it will be remembered, had charge of the prolonged Titanic inquiry, was then appointed president, and his invitation to thank the King by acclamation for his message was responded to with enthusiasm. He said that the aims which the conference had in view were to secure safety in the great international passenger traffic of the world, and to lay down the rules with which steamers must comply as a condition to carrying on that traffic. Compliance with these rules would, under agreed conditions, entitle steamers to the grant of certificates, and these certificates would be recognised by the different States who might sign the convention which it was intended should follow on the conclusion of their deliberations.

Lord Mersey appointed as secretaries-general to the conference Mr. J. A. Webster, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. G. Locock, of the Foreign Office.

PERILS BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at a luncheon to the delegates, said:—"Your conference deals solely with the perils of travel by sea. As we have lately, alas! had brought home to us, it is not only whilst travelling on the sea that there are perils. In this country we have had some experience lately of the perils of railway travel on land, and another event akin to that of the loss of the Titanic, and which, like that, aroused the sympathy of nations, was that terrible accident in France the other day. Had you met a few years ago, travel by land and travel by sea would have been the only two kinds of travel that could have been spoken of We are now, however, in these ambitious days of the world, entering upon a third kind of travel—namely, travel through the air. Well, that, too, has its perils, and in Germany the terrible disaster which occurred a little while ago was another of those incidents which have the effect not of arousing the rivalries of nations, but of attracting the sympathies of the whole world. A conference such as this, bringing all nations together for a common object, to do something for the benefit of mankind, has its effect also on diplomacy, and is calculated to bring about a better and good effect upon the nations."

RECEPTION TO SIR A. HOPKINSON.

Photo by Vernons. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The above group photograph was taken at the reception by the Students' Brotherhood to Sir Alfred Hopkinson on Saturday.
Names:—(From left to right) 1st Row: Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, The Rev. Dr. R. Scott, (President of the Brotherhood). Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Prof. G. Anderson, Prof. N. G. Welinkar.
2nd Row—Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas (Hon, Treasurer.) Mr. B. S. Turkhud (Hon. Secretary). Mr. M. Vishweshwar Rao (Hon. Librarian and Hon. Assistant Treasurer.) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Professor P. A. Wadia.

SCOTTISH WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

On Tuesday last at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, a quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated between Mr. John Maclean a professor of the Wilson College and Miss Richards one of the lady missionaries at the Mission. The Revd. R. MacOmish officiated at the ceremony and was assisted by the Revd. J. R. Cuthbert while most of the guests present were connected either with the Wilson College or the Mission of the Free Church of Scotland. The bride, who was given away by Professor Norman, was simply dressed in white and wore a veil. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Maclean of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who was groomsman. Miss Reid one of the lady missionaries was the only bridesmaid and was dressed in grey. Amongst the guests were Revd. Dr. Scott, Revd. R. M. Gray, of the United Free Church of Scotland in Waudby Road and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Headmaster of the John Cannon School and the Scottish Education Society's Schools in Bombay. The interior of the church was prettily decorated with plants and white and red flowers, and, although the service was not elaborately choral, a choir formed from Hindu and European children of the Mission sang the usual wedding hymns sweetly and effectively.

After the service a reception was held at the house of Professor Norman of the Wilson College, when Revd. R. MacOmish proposed the bride's health in a witty speech, Mr. Maclean responding. The wedding was a quiet one and was restricted to the Missionary and educational circle of the Scottish Free Church in Bombay.

BOMBAY'S RECREATION GROUNDS.

TWO MORE PLOTS AT COLABA.

An ordinary meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr E. L. Sale presiding in the absence of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr.

The Board considered an enquiry from the Bombay Gymkhana for a lease of plots, Nos. 21, 36 and 37, Colaba Reclamation, for ten years for tennis courts.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola was against the plots being leased, which, he said, should be reserved as recreation grounds for the children of their lessees there.

Mr. A. M. Tod was also against the plots being leased to the Gymkhana.

It was resolved to refuse permission to the Gymkhana to build tennis courts on the plots, and it was further resolved to allow two of the vacant plots as recreation grounds for children.

ANATOLE FRANCE TO LEAVE PARIS.

UPSET BY MOTORS, TRAMS, AND PITILESS ARCHITECTS.

M. Anatole France is about to turn his back on his beloved Paris after a quarter of a century of fidelity to the little hotel hard by the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, in which he has written many of his masterpieces, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News."

"This part of Paris," explained the Master to an interviewer, "is no longer what it was twenty years ago, when I chose it as a quiet verdant spot to dwell in. For years past I have been upset and fatigued by motor-cars and the thousand-and-one noises of modern paris. This quarter has become almost uninhabitable, like the other quarters of the city whose beauty is being married by constant pulling about. The Bois is ill-frequented, and the avenues are become deafening and dangerous through the roar of the autobus and the tramway. It is time for me to be gone."

Raising his voice in anger, the Master added: "Pitiless architects are threatening to destroy the fairest position of the institute in order to create streets, and by so doing ruin the admirable view which has its setting the city, the Isle of St. Louis, and the Cathedral of Notre-Dame. They intend, apparently, to spare the illustrious dome, but they will isolate it just as they have done with the little cupola in front of the Pare Monceau. These deeds of sacrilege will mark the end of old-world Paris and its harmonious majesty."

Thither M. Anatole France and his books and art collections will be transferred within the next few months. But the philosopher will not bid adieu for even to Paris—he hopes to "run up to town" two or three times a week.

WARNING TO CART OWNERS.

On Monday morning while four labour carts were proceeding along De Lisle Road, they were hailed by a ghati who offered to engage their services for conveying goods from the Standard Mill to market. The drivers were asked by the ghati to hand him their buckles as security that they would turn up at the mill. The ghati then went away instructing the men that they were to go to Pandoo the muccadum for the goods.

On going to the mill the drivers failed to find Pandoo, and there was no trace of the ghati. The Public Land Conveyance Department wishes to warn labour cart owners that the ghati may utilise the buckles by taking other carts out and misappropriating the goods entrusted to him, as all merchants do not compare the numbers of the carts with the numbers of the drivers' buckles when engaging them.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL.

OUR SUBMARINE SUPERIORITY.

Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in responding to the toast of The Imperial Forces of the Crown" at the Guildhall Banquet said that next year they would have in the regular professional service of the Navy 150,000 sailors and marines—a total which for the first time would exceed the largest numbers ever raised for the Royal Navy since the great crisis of the Napoleonic war. They were met there that night more free from danger than was the case on other occasions when he had the honour of responding to that toast.

"We meet here to-night with a greater development of naval force and power, actual and relative, than was the case on those two occasions," Mr. Churchill went on, "but you must not suppose that any relaxation of our efforts is possible at present; nor must we expect that the burden which we bear and which would be crushing for any other country but ourselves is likely to be diminished in the immediate future. (Hear, hear.) Measure the unbroken development of the German Navy simultaneously with the building by many Powers, great and small, all over the world of large modern ships of war, and it will undoubtedly require from us expenditure and exertion greater than those we have ever made in time of peace, and next year it will be my duty, if I should continue to be responsible for the Admiralty Department—(laughter)—to ask for estimates substantially greater than the enormous sum originally voted in the present year. (Applause.)

"BANE AND REPROACH OF EUROPE."

"His Majesty's Government will embrace and will work for every opportunity of abating competition in naval and military armaments, which is the bane and reproach of modern Europe. (Applause.) But what is necessary has got to be done, and we shall not hesitate for a moment, once we are satisfied of the needs, to go to Parliament boldly for those supplies of men and money which the House never refused to vote in living memory to the vital services of the state. **(Applause.)**

"The question has been often raised as to whether existing types will change, and whether the great ships of the Dreadnought era will some day follow the mammoth and the mastodon to a convenient and highly desirable extinction. Those who believe that that time will come point with a warning finger to the ever-growing power of the submarine and to the new and extended vessels of the air, and they ask whether the day will not come when, guided by information out of the sky, a blow may not be struck beneath the water which will be fatal to the predominance of great battleships, at any rate in the narrow sea.

"That time has not come yet, and the ultimate decision in naval war still rests with those who can place in the line of battle, fleets and squadrons which in numbers, in quality, in homogeneity, in organisation, in weight of metal, and in good shooting are superior to anything they may be called upon to meet. Still, it is satisfactory to remember that while we are maintaining the efficiency and superiority in capital ships we are also in a good position in both those novel forms of warfare which I have mentioned.

SUBMARINE SUPERIORITY.

"Our submarine service, thanks to the foresight of Lord Fisher, is more than twice as powerful as that of the next strongest naval Power. That is not a preponderance which can easily be lost, because submarines are useless except under trained and long-experienced hands. Quite apart from the great number of submarine vessels which we possess, which are built or building, we have created in the last ten years a force—a personnel of over 3,000 officers and men—who are, we believe, masters of submarine warfare. That is a force which cannot be improvised or created in any limited period of time.

"Even in the region of the air, into which, with characteristic British prudence, we have moved with some tardiness (laughter)—the Navy need not fear comparison with the Navy of any other country. The British seaplane, although still in an empirical stage, like everything else in this sphere of warlike operations, has reached a point of progress in advance of anything attained elsewhere.

SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR.

"Our heart should go out to-night to those brilliant officers, Commander Sampson and his band of brilliant pioneers, to whose endeavours, to whose enterprise, to whose devotion it is due that in an incredibly short space of time our naval aeroplane service has been raised to that primacy from which it must never be cast down. But that is not enough, and I have come here to-night to tell you that it is not only in naval aeroplanes that we must have superiority.

"I would venture to submit to this great company assembled that the enduring safety of this country will not be maintained by force of arms unless over the whole sphere of aerial development we are able to make ourselves the first nation. (Applause.) That will be a task of long duration. Many difficulties have to be overcome. Other countries have started sooner. The native genius of France, the indomitable perseverance of Germany, have produced results which we at the present time cannot equal.

"In order to achieve the position which is necessary the War Office and the Admiralty will have to work together as they are now working, in the closest intimacy and co-operation. (Applause.) To achieve this position you will have to make up your minds to spend year by year your money; month after month to pay a toll of precious life. The keenest eye, the surest hand, the most undaunted heart must be offered and risked and sacrificed in order that we may attain, as we shall undoubtedly attain, that command, and perfection in aerial warfare which will be an indispensable element, not only in naval strength, but in naval security." (Loud cheers.)

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MOSLEMS IN LONDON.

DINNER TO MR. WAZIR HASAN AND MR. MAHOMED ALI.

THEIR PEACEFUL MISSION.

The Islamic Society entertained Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, the honorary secretary of the All-India Moslem League, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the Delhi "Comrade," at dinner at the Hotel Cecil on November 11, says "India." The Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M. P., was in the chair, and the company, which numbered about 150, included Lord Headley, Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, Mr. H. G. Wells, Kunwar Amarjit Singh, of Kapurthala, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, L.C.C., Mr. S. H. Swinny, Dr. John Pollen, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. Edwyn R. Bevan, Dr. S. Abdul Majid, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Mr. G. M. Ebrahim (hon. secretary of the London All-India Moslem League), Ali Hikmet Nahid Bey, Youssouf Kemal Bey (ex-Deputy of the Turkish Parliament), Saadi Bey, Mahomud Bey, Capt. Enver Bey, Cherifuddin Bey, Khwaja Kamul-ud-din, (editor of the "Islamic Review"), Mr. Zafer Ali Khan (editor of the Lahore "Zemindar"), Mr. J. M. Parikh, Col. Warlikar, I.M.S. (retired), Dr. C. B. Vakil, Dr. J. N. Mehta, Mr. Abdul Haq, "Bedwin Sands" (translator of Pierre Loti's "Turkey in Agony"), M. Felix Valya (editor of the "Revue politique internationale" of Paris), Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla, Mr. J. K. Roy, and Mr Jelal Shah.

A telegram was received from His Highness the Aga Khan, who is in the South of France, regretting his inability to be present. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson wrote that his doctor would not permit him to attend, and in his letter asked especially that his absence might "in no way be connected with the regrettable differences which beset the Society."

"I have myself not infrequently appealed to Indians to be moderate, patient and self-restrained in trying circumstances, and I have never appealed to Indians in vain. Those who love India and the Indians and who have the interests of British Empire in India at heart, should make closer their association with 'Young India,' rather than sever it, at a time of special doubt, difficulty, or misunderstanding, when counsel and guidance may be helpful. For that very reason, I especially regret not to be able to be with you."

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt wrote that he entirely approved of the new line taken by the Moslem League, both as to the common political action it intends to take with the Hindu reform party in India, and as to its insistnce with the Government that it should abandon its disastrous policy of complicity with certain European Powers, and especially Russia, in their anti-Islamic designs.

Letters of apology were also received from Mr. A. G. Gardiner (editor of the "Daily News"), Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Cunninghame Graham Mr. S.K. Ratcliffe, Mr. D.M. Mason, M.P., Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. H. W. Nevinson (who sent his best wishes for the success of the dinner), Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Sir William Wedderburn, the Turkish Ambassador, and the Persian Minister.

The toast of "The King," given by Mr. Abdul Haq, and that of "The Sultan," submitted by Dr. John Pollen, were both loyally honoured, to the accompaniment of the British and Turkish National Airs.

THE CHAIRMAN.

In proposing the health of the guests of the evening the Chairman said that one reason for the pleasure he felt in presiding that evening was to be found in the great work done by both gentlemen in connection with the Red Crescent Society. He was perhaps in a better position than others to appreciate that work. The efficiency of its organisation in Turkey was as admirable as its organisation both in India and in London, and he could tell Mr. Mahomed Ali that if gratitude could make a man happy he ought to be a happy man. (Cheers.) The inmates of the Turkish hospitals had been full of gratitude even for little kindnesses, and the kindness of the Red Crescent had not been small. Another source of pleasure to him in extending his hand to their guests was the fact that they were both of them politicians. In his own country men who differed politically were most rancorous. But with those disadvantages they had also good qualities, and when separated by the seas or divided by continents the milk of human kindness flowed freely, and no body of men more quickly responded to the call of fraternity. Probably he and the guests would not agree on political questions, but speaking for a great body of Englishmen of diverse opinions he was bound to say that once a Moslem had made a friend of a man that man was his friend for all his life. (Cheers). Englishmen did not understand the problems, ideals and facts of the East. But more and more in this country we were getting to realise not only our obligations but also the duties we had incurred in the East, and the most permanent things in this country whether they came from the gentle creed of Christ or the mystic teachings of Buddha, were more permanent than the telephone which would be superseded to-morrow, or the railway train which would one day be a curiosity in our museums. They had more vitality and more durability than any mechanical contrivance Europe had ever invented or America adopted. That night they had met for one purpose—sympathy. He would not weigh in the balance the advantages and the disadvantages that had accrued from the long connexion between the East and the West. All he would say was that to Englishmen like himself to whom the relationship was extremely precious it must be a matter of the utmost regret when any division occured between them, whether that division came from impatience on the part of the East. The ordinary Englishman did not appreciate what Indian industry had done for the Empire outside India—work which had been hardly recognised and very inadequately rewarded, but, on the other hand, our good intentions had been misinterpreted in the East. With regard to the Balkan War he felt extreme sympathy with the spirit of friendship, kinship, and creed that had been shown in India with regard to Turkey. More wrongs had been done in the name of religion and liberty than in any other cause, and never, perhaps, so many as had been done in the last few months. It was not wonderful that it had raised a storm of feeling among those of the same creed. In the old days when Christian fought Mahomedan there was some chivalry, but though possibly Saladin still lived in the East, Richard Coeur de Lion died a thousand years ago in the West. Where this country had been to blame had been in its lack of sympathy with the Turks. There was an old Eastern saying, "You do not make the mouth sweet by saying 'Honey, Honey,'" but it should have been remembered that after all the futures of India and England were inseparable. They might as well try to divide twins in the womb as the futures of those two countries; but at the same time it was not possible to imperil a great Empire in a quarrel which was not her own.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir Henry Cotton was received with loud and prolonged cheers on rising to support the toast. He said that the point of view from which he regarded the gathering was naturally somewhat different from that laid before them by the Chairman. He viewed it in the light of an interesting joining together of all classes, races and creeds—Christians, Hindus, Parsees, and, of course, Islam—all assembled to do honour to two distinguished Mahomedan visitors to this country who represented very large sections of Indian opinion. Nor was it often that he found himself on the same platform as Sir J. D. Rees, who was an old friend of his (Sir J. D. Rees: "No, no."). Things had very much changed in India since he was last there, especially in connexion with the Mahomedan community. Twenty years ago men of the character and type of the guests of the evening did not exist in India. I had had the honour of friendship with Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, their greatest leader. He knew him for a great many years, and he had always admired the large-heartedness with which he contemplated the trend of public affairs. Had he lived, he was sure nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to witness the spread of education among Mahomedans. Education had led to that marked development they were witnessing that day. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was not destined to realise in his own life that which had now been realised, and which was a happy augury for the future of India. At one time he (Sir Henry) had regarded the trend of events in India with great depression, and, with others, was very pessimistic as to the future of India. But it was so no longer. He was now very hopeful, and he would call upon his young friends present when they returned to India, as most of them would shortly do, to join heartily in the development of India's progress and to work hand in hand for the amelioration of the condition of their fellow-subjects—Hindu and Mahomedan alike. (Cheers).

MR. SYED WAZIR HASAN.

Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, who first replied, said it was no small honour for any Mussulman to receive such a recognition for a society representative of Mussulmans from all parts of the world residing in England. Their purpose in visiting England was perfectly peaceful, though it had been suggested in the Press that they had come like a brace of Hotspurs with all the fire and fury of youth, and harbouring secret designs of guilty conspirators to exterminate everyone who had a grey hair or a wrinkle, and to abolish every Government that was not as dark as their faces and hearts. Youth was no crime, and they who were working for their people in India were probably more reverent and more considerate of old age than any people in the West. It seemed to him that true statesmanship and true broad-mindedness was to be found in recognising these inevitable outbursts of feeling rather than discouraging them. It was absolutely necessary for the Government which had to reckon with a new force and for the older people that they should take the new force into account rather than despise or laugh at it.

THE MOTIVES OF THEIR MISSION.

What were the motives that brought him and his colleague to this country? Events of a far-reaching character vitally affecting Mussulmans had been taking place during the last two or three years both in India and abroad, and a right understanding of the Moslem point of view had become absolutely necessary. Their object was to convince all those concerned of the essential loyalty of the Moslem community in India to His Majesty's person and throne, and of the justice of the Moslem claims. "The Times" had insinuated that disloyalty was growing among Indian Mussulmans, and had attributed to them ideas of a preposterous character. In particular, the All-India Moslem League had been subjected to a good deal of uninformed and unjust criticism, and its inclusion among its ideals of the attainment of a form of self-government suitable for India had been distorted into a more or less immediate demand of Home Rule for India. "The Times" had refused to publish the other side, and so they had come to have a series of personal interviews with the authorities in this country, to explain clearly the real attitude of Indian Mussulmans towards the Government—an attitude which had never been more loyal than it was to-day. (Hear, hear.) From the first they had desired to deal with the authorities concerned, and had made it clear that until and unless they were finally told the authorities here would have nothing to do with them they would not give publicity to their views and opinions on the subject of their grievances. Hence, they had not availed themselves of the opportunity of public speaking, nor of writing in the Press. They had rambled round and about the India Office, and had spent six weeks in these perambulations. They would stay another three weeks, and were still reluctant to publicly explain their views on questions of current Indian politics before having exhausted every possible resource in trying to reach those directly responsible for the Government of India in this country. The Cawnpore affair had been partly settled through the courage and wisdom of Lord Hardinge, and the moderation and good sense of the real leaders of the Moslem community in India. They expressed their grateful thanks to the Viceroy and their admiration for his wise and intrepid statesmanship. He was thankful for the kind words of the Chairman, but the words which would ring in his ears all his life were those of Sir Henry Cotton, whom he was glad to congratulate on having lived to see the dawn of a glorious day, and who he hoped, would live on to see its consummation. (Loud cheers.) It was an impossible proposition that the Hindus and Mussulmans of their great country should remain divided; they must have one destiny and one goal to work for. Although the new spirit had been associated with a charge of revolutionary movement against the Mussulmans of India, yet it was the result of the culture and education they had received from the English, and it could not be expected that the sons and descendants of those who carried the torch of learning to the East as well as t West should be perpetually involved in the darkness of ignorance, and should never awaken to political consciousness. Therefore, in nothing in the new spirit was there the least ground for embarrassment to the British connexion in India. They, in fact, more appreciated the blessings of British rule than they could have done had they remained steeped in ignorance. Under the new movement their relations with the British Government were as cordial to-day as ever before. Thirty years ago, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan said he rejoiced he was st alive to see India learning at the hand of Great Britain the lessons of self-government which had made Great Britain so great among the nations of the world, and the All-India Moslem League had simply followed the teachings of that great man by placing on its programme the attainment of a self-government suitable to India under the aegis of the British Crown. As Mussulmans they desired no less than other communities the continuance of the British connexion with India, for the peace which it had brought them would prove the yeast that would leaven the whole lump of 300 million Mussulmans in the world. (Cheers).

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali said that never before in the entire history of Islam had Mussulmans had to face such a succession of misfortunes as had overtaken them in recent years. Hundreds of thousands of square miles and millions of people had been transferred from one rule to another, and the blood-lust which made the oasis of Tripoli a human abattoir was but a mild sensation when compared with the fiendish passions that prompted the Balkan atrocities. Mussulman kingdoms and empires had received blow after blow from different quarters and in rapid succession in recent years. Mussulman India as a result had passed through successive seasons of misery and wretchedness, but no greater proof of their essential loyalty to the British connexion and of their self-restraint could be given than the incontestable fact that throughout the last three years there had hardly been a single incident of rioting or rowdy behaviour on the part of Mahomedans in India which had the least connexion with the miseries of Mussulmans abroad. Yet for days food was not cooked in Mussulman households in India. Food did not taste well, sleep and rest were gone, rich and poor alike were even afraid of confessing their wretchedness. Many came as near the brink of suicide as possible without giving way to such unmanly decisions. Indian Mussulmans had no desire to dominate British foreign policy: they did not wish Great Britain to go on protecting Mussulman Powers against the consequences of their own actions. But they did desire that the foreign policy of the Empire should be Imperial, and that Sir E. Grey should regard himself not only as the trustee of a nation of 45 million Britons, but of 70 million Indian Mussulmans. If the latter could not be consulted through a Government in a prepondering degree, British and Christian; let them have a regular channel through which their prayers and their tears could flow right up to the throne of the King-Emperor. Let the Government, too, use its undoubted influence and prestige to prevent other European Powers from intolerance, wanton and unprovoked aggression against a Mussulman Power. Above all, let them remember that the King had many millions of Mahomedan subjects. (Cheers).

At this point, Mr. Herbert was compelled to leave in order to catch a train, and the chair was taken by Sir Henry Cotton.

MR. DILLON.

Responding to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Jelal Shah, Mr. Dillon, M.P., said he had been deeply humiliated and disgusted by the treatment which the great Mussulman kingdoms of the world had received in recent years at the hands of the Christian nations of Europe. It was deplorable that the International morale of the Concert of Europe should appear in the light of shameless aggression and wholesale public robbery. Touching on the Indian Press Laws, Mr. Dillon said that if similar laws obtained in England there was not a single editor of a great Opposition newspaper who would not find himself in jail to-morrow, including the editor of the "Times" and the "Daily Mail," while as to the editor of the "Daily Express," he would probably get twenty years' penal servitude. (Laughter.) No Government could govern decently and properly as long as they maintained such laws. They were tried without success in Ireland, and they must equally fail in India. India's trouble was that their case was not understood by the British people, and he urged those present to do all they could to dissipate the existing ignorance.

Time did not permit of further toasts, but Sir Henry Cotton said a few words in appreciation of the efforts of the Islamic Society in organising a very successful function.

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